CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. X NO. 63 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
11th Mar..	KARMALA ..	8,983
18th Mar ..	KAISAR-I-HIND.	11,430
25th Mar ..	CHINA ..	7,952
1st April..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,118
8th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
15th „ ..	EGYPT ..	7,941
22nd „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
29th „ ..	MANTUA † ..	10,890
6th May. ..	MOREA	10,902
13th „ ..	KALYAN*.. ..	8,987
20th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th „ ..	NALDERA † ..	15,225

† NARKUNDA, † MANTUA, † NALDERA } † Through steamers from Australia.
* KALYAN * Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Mar. ..	MANDALA ..	8,346
6th April ..	NEVASA † ..	9,071
18th May ..	LASHOBRA ..	8,288
1st June ..	LANELA ..	8,303

† Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th March..	NALDERA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
5th May ..	MALWA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
9th March..	BARPETA.	Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
12th „ ..	VARALA..	
23th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi Coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1285.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Wakashima
Maru J. Shibutami 5968 7th May 22nd May
GinyugaMaru Y Maesumi 6088 15th May 30th
MorokaMaru B Takiguchi4469 31st May 15th Ap
Awa Maru N. Narui 6088 6th April 21st April

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Sassoon Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Madras
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat. Petlad Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29 90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capial Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2¼ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS —Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivestock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

BANKING.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH Rs. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST

Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS
Rs. 4,500

and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500

Write for full Particulars to—

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22. BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 3,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, or The Chief of Agents.
339 Bow Bazar Street Calcutta,
D. SEN & CO.,
1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE D

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RBA and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 12.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 8/1, Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Bangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Action Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

Telephone No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"

THE ONLY BEST AND
COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—[illegible]
1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—[illegible]
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—[illegible]
3rd Class ..	40—	2—[illegible]

STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR UPPER CLASS.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. Amichand Panalal, Dolatchand Amichand and Sitapchand Amichand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Vorhide and Co., sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Room:—

JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS.

Articles will be on view from Monday, the 13th instant.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers. Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office, 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES CHECK BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Chumpa Gulley near the well, opposite Dharumraj Gully of Mooljee Jetha Market by order of Messrs. the Mathradas Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoolsuceor Essa and Co., the following goods.

100 Bales check blankets No. 101 size 46" by 72" by 1 5/8 lbs. each bale containing 150 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1922, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, etc.

2 Bales Goat skin ex-Daryakhan to Colaba Inv. 1 R.R. 137 of 944-7-21, consigned by Farulkhan to Rahimtulla Khan.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and B. I. P. Railway Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under instruction from Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, attorneys for Mr. Ahmed Valley Caseem Haji Sale Mahomed for the purpose of administration of the estate of Cassum Haji Sale Mahomed deceased, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very Valuable Property at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or ground house standing thereon lying and being at Kazi Street, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement (933) Ninety-three Sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 891, New No. 3057 old Survey No. 1740 New Survey No. 853 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6121 and Street Nos. 131—133 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the Mirza Street, on or towards the South by the house of Hawabai daughter of Kazi Salemahomed, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the west by the Kazi Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE TEXTILE AND LEATHER GOODS.

AUCTION SALE on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 a.m., at the Surplus Stores Depot, at Colaba (the premises of the old Army Clothing Factory) by Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, under orders from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores offers large lots of Linen stable bags, holdalls, hand towels, towels small with red border, cords for indentity discs, linen table cloth 4' by 2' and 7 1/2' by 5', medicines cloth, cotton, country cloth cotton khaki tape 1", Mattress cases, hospital sheets 7' by 5' white serge 48", cloths tray for wooden trays, brown jerseys, razors, silk tent cloth 50", blue serge, hair pillows, mosquito netting 108" pillow slips, hospital pillow cases, bolster cases, pillow cases, bedside rugs, red table cloth 48" by 24", webtan crowbar 1" and 1 3/4", green bunting 18", white bunting 18", local khaki drill 27", khaki serge 54/56", black drill 28" blue drill 27/28", red drill 27/28", cord bedford drab mixture 56", pugri cloth 96", silk tent cloth No. 3 50", towelling cloth, black twill 25", black horn buttons, khaki horn buttons 1 1/2", large and small tinned zinc buttons, mould bone buttons 1/2", aluminium buttons 1/2", wickless candles, brass hooks, cotton rope 3/16", large split brass rings, union cloth 27/28", webtan (crow bar) 1" and 1¾ red linen tape 3/4", flags clips, I. T. tags, worsted sashes, worsted blue grey, canvas sheets prepared 5 1/2" by 4', 6' by 5' 9' by 9' and 17' by 12', railway pattern blue caps, rope soled shoes, white cotton rope 1/2", rope with togles, troops flannel vests, white cotton rope 3/4", Gurkhas hats, pith hats, shirt drawers S. D. shirt flannel drawers and I. T. flannel shirts, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (Sales) at his offices at New Custom House, Ballard Pier of to the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUTTON DEALERS.

Auction sale of about 300 cwt of Alluminum and other metal Buttons

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S. T., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned lot of Alluminum and other metal Buttons, at Surplus Stores depot, at Haji Bunder, Sewree, by order of the Controller (sales.)

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the good apply to the Controller (sales) at the offices at new Customs House, Ballard Pier or the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Notice is hereby given that the auction sale of the remaining Surplus Miscellaneous engineering stores, etc., lying at the Auction yards at Sewree, Hajee Bunder Depot will be proceeded with at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.) THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th and THURSDAY, the 16th.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES KHADI OF THE KURLA MILLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hakemchand Vallamji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Multani Hemraj Relemal.

5 Bales Khadi of the Kurla Mills No. 728 6¾ lbs.

4 Bales Khadi of the Kurla Mills No. 1[illegible] 11 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A PARTNER, well experienced in Stock and Exchange business. P. O. Box 362, Bombay.
A R3123

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITORS, PRESSMEN and BINDERS. Apply stating qualifications and salaries expected to Box No. 7843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3134

WANTED—An experienced OVERSEER or a Retired ENGINEER to supervise Building work, etc., of a Mill at Sidhpur. Apply Box No. 7841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3124

WANTED—One CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANT (Lond.) as a working partner for a very profitable business. Cash security of Rs. 5,000. Please apply Box No. 7834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3112

WANTED—ONE GRADUATE who has served in an office for a long time as manager and has possessed a good knowledge of management. Salary Rs. 100 to 125. Please apply Box No. 7833, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3111

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation. 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

THE DWARKADAS LALLUBHOY DHARMARTH SUTIKA GRIHA.—Wanted for the above charitable Hospital, three HONORARY ASSISTANT GYNECOLOGISTS. Also wanted a senior and a junior HOUSE SURGEON, preferably lady graduates, also day and night nurses. Apply with testimonials to:—Dr. D. D. SATHAYE, Superintendent National Medical College, Byculla, and to Chandrasen Dwarkadas and Nitisen Dwarkadas Trustees Dwarkadas Lallubhoy Charities.
A R3140

WANTED.—An INDIAN is required to fill a post of Sub-ENGINEER on the permanent establishment, Bombay Division and applications for the post should be submitted to the Undersigned. No applications will be considered except those from men of not less than 35 years of age, who have had at least 3 years' experience of general construction work in Bombay. Appointment will be subject to termination at one month's notice on either side. Salary Rs. 275 plus 10 per cent Local Allowances. CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway Bombay.
A 12312

WANTED—A BOILER INSPECTOR to the Government, Punjab, temporarily for a period of 2 years in the leave arrangements of the present incumbent proceeding on 2 years furlough with effect from 10th May, 1922. Pay Rs. 300-25-800 according to qualifications. 2. Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Enginers Certificate under the Boilers Act. Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred. 3. Applicants should state age, qualification, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials which will not be returned not later than 31-3-1922 to THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab.
A C12363

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY offers services as NURSE or COMPANION for voyage in return for passage home in March or April. Apply Box No. 7842 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3129

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Hughes Road, 1st and 2nd floors of Madon Mansions, next to Hyland's. Drawing, dinning, 4 bed rooms and kitchen with electric lights and gas stoves. Apply MADON SONS & CO., Abdool Rehman Street.
C3109

TO BE LET—At Malabar Hill a nice BUNGALOW with large Compound, overlooking sea, specially suitable for Japanese. Apply Box No. 7840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3122

TO BE LET—Flats of independent and suitable accomodation in a newly built property at Rebsch Street, Club Road. Apply —SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., Khadak.
C R3114

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorieum, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stabl Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABLIBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3072

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No 9.
C R2551

TO BE LET at Mazagon, Mount Road, Blocks, Rooms and Motor Garages. Apply to T. A. S. COMRUDIN & CO., 173/75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
C R3919

TO BE LET.—NORTH LIGHT SHED, very useful for workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All steel structure with a two ton lifting crane. Also open space. Please apply THE INDIAN AUTOMABILE CO., LTD., 309, Mint Road, Fort, or 310, Lamington Road Opp. Jacab Circle.
C C12372

TO BE LET—SIXTEEN FLATS in a quite new building, up-to-date, good situation between Lady Jamsedji Road and Caddle Road, near Catholic Victoria Church, Reasonable Rent. Inquire in the premises or at Ahmed Abdul Sattar, 246-48, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R3064

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

MATHERAN CAIRNMORE TO LET—For hot season fully furnished Drawing and dinning room with 4 bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms attached Apply D. P. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road Bombay.
C R3138

TO LET—BLOCKS at Khetwadi Main Road, Ghia Building, monthly rent from Rs. 115 to Rs. 180.
C R3022

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A going concern on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, dealing in various kinds of Indian and Foreign Silks, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Curious, Brassware, etc. Communicate with Box No. 7795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3012

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickl and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with lata machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
JA R3117

FOR SALE—A showy, comfortable wire wheel, 7-seater, "BERLIET" Car, 4-cylinder, 22-H.-P., in good running order, complete with all tools and accesories, electric lights caushion covers, etc. Price Rs. 9,000 or offer. Please apply to Box No. 7829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3094

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—Platt's 4 bearing gins 35 and 5 bearing, 25 all in working order. Apply to Box No. 7794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3067

WANTED—LOOMS from 44 inches and upwards upto 62 inches. Apply Box No. 7805, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3021

CRUDE OIL ENGINES FOR SALE—Secondhand 75 B H P Fielding and Platt 15 B H P Rustons and 35 B H P Blackstone Crude Oil Engines. Apply:—BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore.
K R3130

WANTED.—One set WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, complete; and two Lathes 6 and 8 feet long, screw cutting and self acting. Apply with full particulars to: The Secretary. The BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.
R3107

FOR SALE.—Four RICHARDS POPPS TEXIMATERS, all in sound condition. Apply for sales, etc., to the MANAGING AGENTS. THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Parel Tank Road, Behind Old Government House, Bombay.
K C12373

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS ON SEX EDUCATION—Married Love, 4-8-0; Venereal disease, 1-14-0; Radiant motherland, 4-8-0; Wise Fatherhood 2-10-0; C. HIMATLAL and Co., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
R3091

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R3110

ACCOUNTANCY—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc. and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
M R3084

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A REMINGTON No 10 or 11, VISIBLE TYPEWRITING MACHINE, slightly used, or Rebuilt. Write stating least cost, etc. to Box No. 7844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R3135

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOANS of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. Three Lakhs on different well-known buildings in Bombay. Double the security will be given for sum advanced. Write Box No. 7838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3126

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. all or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters. New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 280. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
D W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—BAILED GRASS, about 17000 maunds available at Diwanganj G. I. P. Ry. Rate rupee one per maunds including customs duty. Offers considered. Apply to FOREST SECRETARY to Heir Apparent BHOPAL.
T R12327

FOR MONTHLY HIRE OR FOR CASH SALE.—The Advertisers are able to offer for sale or hire BARGES for harbour work. Enquiries and offers should be addressed to Box No. 7839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 12434

FOR SALE—110 acres of best CARDAMOM LAND in Rajakad, Cardamom Hills, Travancon, of which 35 acres are under cultivation, 5 acres of which are in yielding stage. Apply sharp to "VERGHIS DANIEL, Esq., B.A., Magistrate, Moovatterpuzha, Travancore, South India".
T R3132

ELECTRIC CIGARETTE LIGHTER—The latest German novelty in cigar and cigarette lighters for home use. It lights your cigarette automatically. "Pyra" Electric table cigar lighter. Indespensable for high class hotels, clubs and messes. A domestic necessity for all families. D. MOHANLAL & CO. Chuckla Bazar Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.
T R3136

FOR SALE—Best English Water White Glucose in original 6 cwt. kegs or smaller quantity as required. Also brand new 1/3 H. P. Loom Motor Seimens Bros' enclosed type complete with starter. Apply THE WESTERN INDIA CONFECTIONARY CO., 141, Khetwadi Back Road.
T R3133

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant that day being a Public Holiday (Jamshedi Naoroz) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th March, 1922.
C12423

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1922, the rates for parcels, specie, Treasure and copper coin at present appearing in paras 107 and 108 (a) and 155 respectively of the Coaching Guide No. 210 will be revised existing concession rates appearing under para 108 (b) of the same Coaching Guide will however continue to apply to Betel or pan leaves, butter in tins, etc. at owner's risk.

The revised rates for parcels will also apply to passengers luggage.

For full particulars, see printed circulars at stations.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
C12309
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.

MASINA HOSPITAL

AND

LADY PIROJBAI SHAPURJI BROACHA TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR NURSES.

TWELVE VACANCIES for PROBATIONER NURSES-DIPLOMA given after four years which include three-years training and examinations in General Nursing and one year of service on the Hospital and Private Nursing Staff, during which time training may be taken in Midwifery and Gynaecology for which a separate diploma will be given after examination.

Applications in own handwriting must reach the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Masina Hospital, Post-Mazgaon, Bombay, on or before 31st March, with copies of certificates of Preliminary Education, Medical Certificate, and two (one at least from a lady) letters of recommendation.
12433

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

SECOND CALL:

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 17th day of February, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10 per Share of this Company was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agent's at their Registered Office on or before the 20th day of April, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's register on the 25th February, 1922.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornsby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1922.
C12354

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

Lecturership in Medicine,
Salary ..... Rs. 350-25-600.
Lecturership in Surgery, Salary Rs. 350-25-600.
Lecturership in Ophthalmology,
Salary ..... Rs. 350-25-600
Post of Radiologist, Salary ..... Rs. 350-25-600.

(a). Private practice allowed.
(b) All appointments will be in the first instance on probation for one year.
(c) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University, holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 3 per cent of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
(d) All applications along with typed copies of Testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 25th March, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.
(e) Canvassing will disqualify and candidate.
(f) The Hospital duties attached to the posts can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow.
(g) Candidates, apply for more than one post, should submit separate applications for each post.
C12368

PUBLIC NOTICES

D. COWASJI & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, 20 Fort Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 6-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up for the year ending 31st December 1921.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
V. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board.
D. CAWASJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1922.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th March to 22nd March 1922 both days inclusive.
R3139

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase and demolition of certain temporary buildings in Argaum and Assaye Lines at Aurangabad will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of the 20th March, 1922.

1. Tender forms, conditions of sale and other particulars of the buildings can be obtained at the office of the undersigned at that of the S. D. O. Military Works Aurangabad during office hours except Sundays and holidays.

Secundderabad, 22nd February, 1922.
E. W. S. MAHON,
Lt.-Col., R.E.,
D.A.D.M.W., Secunderabad.
TA C12275

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mercara, the 8th March, 1922.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the following quantities of timber felled and logged departmentally in the Ghat forests and now lying in the Coorg Timber Depot at Beliapatam and Kakethodu by 5th April, 1922.

TIMBER LYING AT BELIAPATAM.

Species.	No. of logs.	C. ft.
Poon (Calophyllum tomentosum)	211	13,073
Kal Paini (Dipterocarpus turbinatus)	198	10,582
Chon Paini (Hardwickia pinnata)	83	3,839
Pali (Dichopsis elliptica)	62	2,348
Velata Paini (Vateria indica)	21	977
Aini (Artocarpus hirsuta)	11	628
Jack (Artocarpus integrifolia)	2	52
Chon Agil (Cedrela Toona)	4	82
Balanji (Acrocarpus fraxinifolius)	1	61
Atha (Mesua ferrea)	1	55
Total	594	31,697

TIMBER LYING AT KAKETHODU.

Species.	No. of logs.	C. ft.
Kal Paini (Dipterocarpus turbinatus)	257	15,035
Poon (Calophyllum tomentosum)	45	2,361
Chon Paini (Hardwickia pinnata)	39	2,224
Pali (Dichopsis elliptica)	24	1,006
Velata Paini (Vateria indica)	27	1,511
Aini (Artocarpus hirsuta)	10	441
Jack (Artocarpus integrifolia)	1	43
Yeeya (Strombosia zeylanica)	1	35
Bollurupu (Eugenia Gardneri)	2	72
Irupu (Hopea parviflora)	6	352
Agil (Dysoxylum-glandulosum)	2	170
Total	414	23,250

For conditions of the tender please apply to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, South Coorg, Mercara.
TA C12431

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract from 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923 of Best Steam Coal, Indian and/or Welsh, of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Port of Bombay, will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, upto 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), on Monday, the 27th March, 1922 after which hour no Tender will be received.

	Estimated Quantity
Best Indian Steam Coal ...	48,000 Tons.
or Best Welsh Steam Coal ...	40,000 "

2. Tenders may Tender for both or either Indian and Welsh Coals, but it should be noted that the intention is to select supplies of either Indian or Welsh Coal at the option of the Director, Royal Indian Marine who will decide on this point at the tim of acceptance of Tenders.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a receipt of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the Owner interest being made payable at the Imperial Bank of India. Tenders should be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director, Royal Indian Marine, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements, or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.
5. Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this Contract can be obtained at the Office of the Divisional Marine Transport Officer Central Headquarters and Bombay, Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay.
6. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Best Indian or Welsh Coal."

(Sd.) EDWARD HEADLAM,
Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M. Dockyard
Bombay, 9th March, 1922.
C12400

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (less income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick, Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922.
C12432

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 687 of 1922.

ROWJI PREMJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BHIKAJI GANESH KARMARKAR and Another ..... Defendants.

To,
BHIKAJI GANESH KARMARKAR, Esq.
Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed praying judgment against the Defendants abovenamed for the sum of Rs. 1,200 with interest 6 per cent. thereon and for costs AND TAKE NOTICE that the Court has by Chamber Order, dated the 9th day of March, 1922, authorised service on you of the Writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a sealed duplicate copy on board set apart for the purpose in the High Court House and by publishing a notice containing the substance of the Writ of Summons herein once in English in the "Bombay Chronicle" and once in the "Times of India."

AND TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 1,200 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on and application made within the time aforesaid to the sitting Judge in Chamber upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, Rule 3rd of the said Code.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 17th day of February, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd..) W. J. HOWARD,

The 17th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12430

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3515 of 1920.

(1) KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ,
(2) RATANSEY HIRJI BHOJRAJ
and (3) NANJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ,
all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Money lenders, residing at First Pathan Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NATHMAL HEMRAJ, alias NATHMAL HEMAJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff, residing at Dadar, outside Bombay.
(2) SAGARMAL GANESHMAL also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, a minor, under the age of 18 years, residing at Rani, by his Guardian-ad-litem the said Nathmal Hemraj of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar outside Bombay ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1921, the following immoveable properties wil be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 shall be sold on Sunday, the 26th day of March, 1922, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises and Lot No 3 shall be sold on Wednesday, the 5th day of April 1922 at the hour of 5 o'clock, in the afternoon before the Commissioner at his office in the Court House.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana, situated on the Santa Cruz Jeum Road, containing by admeasurement 1785 square yards being part of Final Plot No. 25 under the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the Collectors books under Survey No. 298 Revision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the Public Road and partly by the property formerly belonging to Nanabhai Rustomji Jamasji and now belonging to Chaganlal Keshavji on or towards the West by the properety forming lot No. 2 on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Jeum Road and on or towards the North by a vacant land belonging to Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with bungalow and unfinished stables standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santacruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana situated on the Santacruz Juem Road containing by admeasurement 1149 square yards or thereabouts being part of Final plot No. 25 under the Santacruz town Planning Scheme No. II and registered in the books of the Collector under No 298 Revision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said property forming Lot No. I on or towards the West by the property of Umakant S. Desai on or towards the South by the said Santacruz Juem Road on or towards the North by the vacant land of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with the Bungalow (unfinished) standing thereon.

LOT NO. 3.

Particulars of the Anik Property:—

All those pieces of land or ground or fields situate at Anik in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Salsette, District Thana and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acre	Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	As.	Ps.
5	2	2	0	22	5	0	0
23	7	1	0	5½	0	9	0
124	50	2	0	18½	3	12	0
132	43	2	0	33½	6	0	0
141	50	9	0	2½	0	5	0
164	56	1	1	18	10	8	0
171	56	9	0	34½	6	8	0
235	65	4	0	7	0	15	0
251	71	1	0	7½	1	8	0
238	68	1	0	4½	0	8	0
258	72	4	0	4½	0	8	0
259	72	6	0	4½	0	11	0
260	72	7	0	7	0	15	0
		Total	5	35½	41	11	0
		VARKAS LAND.					
207	64	3	0	8	0	8	0
183	50	9	0	20	1	8	0
186	59	12	0	15	0	0	0
188	59	14	0	5	1	2	0
303	98	7	0	14	0	10	0
340	164	40	1	12	0	8	0
851	208	8	0	12	0	7	0
		Total	3	6	7	1	0
		Grand Total ...	9	1½	48	12	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

20, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 CASES PIECE-GOODS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4715 of 1921.

Messrs. Pudumsey Munjee a firm ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Mahomed Hasam and Co., a firm ..... Defendants.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1922, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Pudumsey Munjee, pursuant to the decree passed by the High Court in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. Mahomed Hasam and Co.:—

M H 041 & Co. No. 6/12—7 cases Tweed Suitings.
P 023 Munjee M H No. 4/10—7 cases Striped Zephyres.
M H 181 & Co. No. 444/8—5 cases Cotton Linings.
M H 187 & Co. No. 449, 451/8—9 cases Sun Cloth.
P M 51674 C No. 1—1 case Worsted Corkscrew.
M H 022 & Co. No. 6/10—5 cases Tweeds.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. sell by public auction at 9 a.m. (B. T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, out side for, Arthur Crawford beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Esking Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market, Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable markets at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fees and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UNDRIA STREET CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 4130 of 1921 (Fatmabai, wife of Mazharkhan v/s. Hajrabai widow and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th March next sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Undria Street Cross Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing 46 2/9 square yards or thereabouts in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 503 New No. 7757 Old Survey No. 2502 and New Survey No. 3887 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 649 Street No. 14-16 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Pestonji Vakil on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor on or towards the North by the Underia Street Cross Lane and on the South by public passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being between Mastan Tank Road and a passage outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 33 6/9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 490 New No. 7746 Old Survey No 2/950 and New Survey No. 2/3886 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 650 Street No. 18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Joseab Hoosain on or towards the West by Surti Mayaram Nandu Mandir on or towards the North by the Mastan Tank Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Haberdashery, Cotton Nets, Cycle Parts, Writing Pads, Penholder, Boot Polish, Brass Eyelets, Boot Studs and Shoe Ornaments, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 case Haberdashery.
1 case Embroidery.
1 case Cotton Nets.
1 case Cycle Parts.
2 cases Writing Pads.
1 case Penholder.
2 cases Garters, Arm Bands and Paris Garters.
1 case Brassware.

On account and risk of Messrs. Ranchod Zina and Co.:—

18 cases Boot polish black and brown.
1 cask Propert boot polish black and brown.
3 cases Heel Balls.
1 case Brass Eyelets.
1 case Boot studs.
1 case Shoe ornaments.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TAD WADY OLD SONAPUR LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Jamnabai, wife of Jagannath Mangina and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Keshav Raghuji Laot and by virtue of the power of sale reserved under the indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of January 1911 and further charge dated the 3rd December 1915 and transferred to and vested in the mortgagee by the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 21st November 1920, Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Tazandari land or ground bearing New Survey No. 13 of which Kallianji Harjiwan is the Tazandar together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Road in the Cart called or known by the name of Tad (achi) Wady without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay at present in the occupation of the said Keshav Raghuji Laot and his tenants standing in the Municipal Records in the name of H. D. Kadam and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3579 Street No. 19 containing by admeasurement South to North on the West side 36 feet in leng East side 40 feet in length, East to West on the South side 27 feet and 3 inches in broadth on the North side 28 feet in broadth be the same title more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the house of the late Luxmon Shridharkar on the West by the house of Ambaji Nathoo, on the North by a Sweeper's passage and on the South by the Public passage of the said Cart called Tadwady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaokar, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Shitotri Bank Building Tamarind Lane, Fort, or the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT BY MADAME ERSANILLI
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinee To-morrow Thursday at 6 p. m
The World-Famous magicians and Illusionists

SINOR CHEFALO

and **Signorina Polermo.**
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 4-30 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE PROBATION WIFE"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY 4-30 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
The light entertaining film programme including an interesting Drama.
"PRINCE OF THE IMPOSSIBLE"

The "STAR"

Presents
A PICTURE SUPREME!
A FILM DIVINE!!

'JOSEPH"

AND HIS ELEVEN ROTHERS
11,000 feet—1 Parts.
(A story of stories from the Book of Books! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Historical Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.
This Week—First SIX Parts.
together with
An Extra Variety Programme
Special Engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.

TSHNG DER DSAI!

9 Artistes 9 — 20 Minutes 20
Most Astounding Acrobatic & other feats.
A SPECIAL DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAMME
See it at
The Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace

The "STAR" CINEMA.

Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four shows daily—commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
Chinese Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
SPECIAL "LADIES" SHOW—especially for the "ZANANA" Ladies of the Khoja, Memon and Muhammadan communities.
Every Thursday at 3 p.m.
No Increase in Prices.
The Film "JOSEPH" is Supplied by Mr. Esoofally Lotea-proprietor Imperial Cinema.

SECOND INSTALMENT
of the biggest serial of the year.
VANISHING TRAILS
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
SEE IT AT

Cinema Majestic

Interest increases at every Chapter.
Four shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD-BYCULLA.
Four Shows daily: 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON
in
SECOND INSTALMENT
of the greatest selig super serial
Vanishing Trails
The sight of a human body sailing through the air of the clouds and held up only by a frail parachute will never fail to thrill the most jaded spect otor
Follow this greatest mystory Serial even from TO-DAY.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayejirao Gaekwar of Baroda
THE

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at
GRANT ROAD, NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD
Wednesday, 15th Mar. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit MANAPMAN Acts 5
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1, and Annas 12 and 8.
Tickets—Can be had at Mandalis Residence daily at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station.
Proprietor:—GANDHARVA N. MANDALI

AMUSEMENTS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Thusday, March 16th 1922, at 9-30 P.M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
HIS GRACE, THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE
ARCHBISHOP'S CHARITIES

1. Miss H. C. Wadia.
2. Miss J. D. Adenwalla.
3. Miss R. H. Coyajee.
4. Cav. E. Minolfi.
5. Signor G. Scrinzi. F. T. C. L.
6. Signor O. Savini L. R. C. M. (*Florence*)
7. Mr. H Comfort.
8. The K. S. L. I.'s Band.

TICKETS:—Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

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Pride could ride not,
Nor opulance lift,
Duty when forgot
Freedom is Adrift.

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S. N. PATANKER
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEW
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Wednesday, 15th, March, 1922 at 8-30 P. M.
Rakshasi—Mahatvakanksha
Saturday, 18th, March, 1922, at 8-30 P.M.
Shaha—Shivaji
Sunday, 19th, March, 1922, at 3 P. M.
Sanyashacha—Sansar.
PROPRIETORS.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and This Week a superb fascinating Photo-drama

"For the Soul of Rafael"

(6 Reels—6000 feet.)
featuring the pretty popular Star

Clara Kimball Young

The Programme also includes another one—reel film of the recent parade of the Bombay Parsi Pioneers Battalion and the Auxiliary Forces

"BOMBAY PREPARED!"

To-night: 5-30; 7: 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE FOURTH AND THE SEMI-FINAL WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week Episodes 10-11 and 12 of their powerful Novelty Serial.

"The Mystery Mind"

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
To-night 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road).

Standard Fount Pens.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Blackbird ...	2 12	Waterman	6 12
Swan ...	4 12	,, Safety	9 8
Swan 2 C. ..	6 12	,, Self-filling	9 8
Swan 500 (Stout Pen)	12 0	Wat Nib ..	4 12
Swan 500 ...	6 12	Swan Clip ..	1 0
		King Clip ...	0 4

ALL SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE.
LOVELUCK & Co.
161 ANGACHETTI ST. MADRAS

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIORY COLABA.

Bombay, Mar 13th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in		29 878
Temperature of Air ...	degrees.	81.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	,,	78 6
Dew Point ...	,,	68.5
Relative humidity of Air ...	,,	0.647
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)...		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air		89.3
Minimum do do ...		15.9
General direction of Wind		N
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do	Mes	188

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Amoala, but is in excess at Multan. Day temperature is 8 deg. to 12 deg. above normal in the east Punjab, but has fallen below normal in the west; night temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is 9 deg. to 11 deg. above normal, and night temperature is also in slight excess. Jhansi recorded a maximum of 102 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana and upper Sind, but is in excess in lower Sind. Day temperature is 6 deg. to 10 deg. above normal in Rajputana, Kotah recording a maximum of 101 deg.; night temperature is above normal in Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and round the gulf of Cambay, but is in excess in west Kathiawar, and at Deesa and Neemuch. Day temperature is generally above normal, the excess being 9 deg. to 10 deg. in Central India West; night temperature is above normal in Central India West, and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight to moderate excess throughout; night temperature is also above the average at Saugor and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bombay, but in slight excess at Mormugao. Day temperature is above normal at Bombay and night temperature at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above normal in the north of Hyderabad and of the Bombay Deccan. Poona recorded a maximum of 101 deg. and Malegaon 102 deg.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance is passing away eastwards, and cloud has decreased in north-east India. The high day temperatures in northern and central India persist except along the north-west frontier, where temperature has fallen to the normal. Nights are also generally warmer than usual.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th March, 1922:—

The western depression has caused local rain and snow in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, with a few falls in north-east Baluchistan. Rain has also fallen locally in Tenasserim.

The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg three-quarters of an inch; Dras one and a half; Skardu, Parachinar, Chaman a quarter.

Temperature is high from the east Punjab and Rajputana to Chota Nagpur.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 14TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bombay	86.9	5 0	70		11.97	+2 88
Do. (9th)	80.2	66 0	87		5.79	+2 09
Jask	79.8	57.6	15		1.98	—1 18
Muskat	82.2	71.7	60		1.98	—1.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.8	59 5	73		1.63	+2 03
Rawalpindi	73 7	48 0	14		†	†
Mt. Abore	8 .0	63 8	76		1.26	—1 81
Hissar	95 0	65 0	50		0 2	—0 80
Ambala	88.6	54.1	49		2.70	—2.16
Delhi	92.0	66.6	43		0.85	—1 92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	—	—	—		—	—
Malapuri	98.8	60 8	45		0.74	—1 37
Jhansi	101 6	68.8	33		.2	—0.37
Cawnpore	96.9	63.4	37		2.86	+0.30
Allahabad	99.3	62 3	31		1.39	—0.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	89 6	58.8	34		2.86	+1 56
Karachi	80.4	71 2	80		1.49	+1.16
Ajmer	96.4	66.8	20		0.48	—1 20
Jodpur	97.6	67.8	22		0.15	—1 93
Kotah	101.0	70.8	15		0.05	—1.06
Mount Abu	80.6	64.4	38		0.37	—0 80
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Sind	96 2	52 6	48		0	—0 48
Dwarka	81.6	72.6	3		0	— 18
Veraval	84.6	67 4	49		0.04	—0.37
Rajkot	95.8	68 0	20		0	—0. 3
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	67.8	31		0	—0 43
Surat	100 1	9.2	24		0	—0 41
Ahmedabad	95 2	70 8	46		0	—0 54
Deesa	100.4	68.6	44		0	—0.52
Neemuch	99.0	64 4	66		0.48	—0.7
Indore	100 1	68 1	57		0.86	—0 65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.7	70.8	33		2.33	—0 38
Saugor	97.8	69.6	13		1 23	—0 23
Hoshangabad	100.7	65.0	27		2.80	+1 06
Khandwa	103 6	68.1	27		3.20	+0 99
Akola	104 7	69.8	5		2 10	+0 23
Amraoti	102.7	71.0	15		0.72	—1 46
Nagpur	102.7	68 5	18		2.61	—1 .0
Chanda	101.8	65.1	33		1.14	—1 8
Raipur	99.0	8 8	26		0.87	—1 10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.8	74.6	51		0	—0.64
Ratnagiri	86.8	74.9	80		0.39	—0 56
Mormugao	89	75.9	89		1.36	+ .11
Karwar	89	74.6	91		1.17	—0 87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.4	68.4	23		0.70	—0.37
Aurangabad	98 9	64 0	17		1.03	—0 44
Poona	100.7	1.7	34		0.51	—0.44
Sholapur	99 8	70 4	10		0.80	+0 00
Bijapur	98.8	66 6	33		0.34	+0 91
Belgaum	94.9	68.8	49		0.86	+0 08
Aurangabad	93 9	66 2	15		1.49	+0 16
Nizamabad (Indr)	101 0	69 8	36		0.44	+1 70
Hyderabad	98.4	69.2	34		0.76	+0.62
KARNATAK AND COAST—						
Mangalore	92 1	74.8	78		1.33	—2.13
Calicut	89.5	74.0	88		4.87	—1 .5
Cocanada	91.7	77.4	75		11.37	+1 39
Colombo	89.0	74 8	95		18.19	—12 58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90 3	68 9	84		3.56	—2 33
Guntur	91 3	70.7	55		4.05	+1.19
Cuddapah	98 2	78.4	51		2.27	—1 71
Madras	89 2	77 8	77		0 80	—0 75
Bangalore	83.9	64 9	33		2 60	+1 0
Coimbatore	96.7	1 8	48		2 16	—0 11
Trichinopoly	97 3	69 1	72		0 70	3 58
Negapatam	88.7	71 8	78		11 43	—13 63

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Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority of all that touches baby's welfare and contains clear and informative article:—

The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfaction. The care of the Nurshing Mother, etc., etc.

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DON'T LOOK OLD
TRY AT ONCE
Somal Hair Dye

STOCKED BY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
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HAND FORCE PUMPS FOR BORE WELLS.

With cog Gear and all Brass cylinder Suitable for 3 inch or larger size Bore and for any depth upto 200 Feet. Strong, simple and easy working

ALSO

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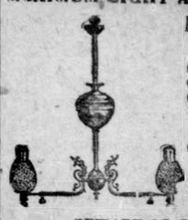

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE
Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
THE 'SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
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Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines. Rice hullers, Shafting pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.
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Destroys Mosquitos. Rs. 1-8 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague Intermittents and all forms of Malarial Fevers. Price Rs. 1-8.
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Price ;
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Always large stock on hand of
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar 13th.

	Months	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York	Mar.	18 11
	May	17 84
	July	17 04
	Oct.	16 40

Liverpool, Mar, 13th.

	Months.	To-day's Prices
Cotton Daly. M.U. O. G. Liverpool.	Mar.	10 47
	May	10 35
	July	10 21
	Oct.	9 82

London, Mar. 13th.

Telegraph on Transfer	1/2 15/32	Firm
Bar Gold	4 18 9	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/8	Quiet

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Mon.	20th Mar.	h. m. m 3 54 5 13a	ft. in. 24 11 26 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Mon.	20th Mar.	h. m. m 10 14 11 46a	ft. in. 18 2 17 8

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

The Legislative Council reassembled today, the attendance of members was not large, about a third of the total number being absent. After usual interpellations, the President announced that the Madras Revenue Recovery Temporary Amendment Act, recently passed by the Council, had received the assent of the Viceroy. The main business now before the House was consideration of two taxation Bills. Of these Bills, the Select Committee's report on the Madras Court Fees Amendment Bill was submitted to the House to-day, and further consideration of the Bill was proceeded with. One of the important amendments, which excited a good deal of discussion, aimed at making this legislation a temporary measure. But it was negatived by a very large majority of the House.

The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow.

Wonderful Astrologer.
Mr. Rupalachadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscops or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag. District.

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Ballwalla & Homi
Who have their Show-rooms at Hornby road, ouusait Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They posses unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HUMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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AWAKENED MASSES

BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

INCREASE IN STUDENTS' NUMBER.

The report of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1920-21 has been submitted to the Corporation. The following extracts from the report will give an idea of the progress made in various directions:—

The most gratifying feature of the year was the more than full recovery of the Municipal Schools from the great set-back that had occurred in regard to the number of their pupils in the year 1917-18, owing to the quadruple calamities of two epidemics of influenza and one of small-pox, that occurred in the early part of the year, and extensive strikes of millhands followed by cholera that marked its close. The numbers on the rolls of the Municipal Schools on 31st March 1917-18 were 25,377. They went down on 31st March 1918-19 to 26,832. There was however a recovery in 1919-20, the numbers growing up to 28,228 on the 31st March of that year. The year under review now over, very greatly improved the situation still further, the numbers on 31st March 1921 going up to 32,211. The average monthly number on the rolls was a whit better, namely 32,580 as against 27,704 of the previous year. This great rise was the more remarkable in view of the by no means inconsiderable efforts made during the year in the wake of the Non-Co-operation movement to establish schools entirely disassociated from Government for what is called "National Education." The Municipal Schools thus got back again into their own not only in regard to retaining old pupil but also in regard to attracting new ones. The normal growth had hitherto been 2,00 per year. The growth of the year under review was more than double, which probably indicates a genuine educational awakening among the masses. It is interesting to note that the numbers on the rolls of the 161 schools that were on the Committee's Register for Grants-in-Aid on 31st March of the year under review, had on their rolls 16,877 pupils as against 173 schools and 16,884 pupils in the previous year. For one reason or another these schools seem to have reached their limit of expansion.

IMPROVEMENT.

The above facts and figures bear [illegible] testimony to the hold, the Municipal Schools have on the Primary School-going population of the City and the preparation they are making for the success of Free and Compulsory Primary Education, when it is introduced in the City. The basal principle of the 10 years' scheme for its introduction, as formulated by the Schools Committee and approved of by the Corporation and the Government in 1918-19, was a steady all round progress from year to year in the number of schools and in their equipment, in the pays, prospects and qualifications of the teachers and facilities for their training and in having at hand properly organised directing and supervising agency. The aim has been to get under a system of voluntary attendance as many pupils as possible by making education easily accessible as well as useful and popular. That aim, as this Report and those for the last two or three years would show, is being steadily pursued and with success, and, the very satisfactory growth in the number of pupils, during the year under review, shows that the 10 years' programme of advance previously mentioned may well be accelerated, as per suggestions from various individuals, Meetings or Associations. The Bombay Primary Education Act passed during the year under review, affords special facilities for this, since it permits the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education by Wards or Sections of the City and for boys and girls both simultaneously, or for boys or girls alone. The first step under the Act has been taken by the addition to the personnel of the Schools Committee of four new Members, two of whom are, as they must under the Law always be Ladies, and all chosen from the general public outside the ranks of the Corporators. It is expected that the year current or the next will witness the regular beginning of Free and Compulsory Primary Education or preparation therefor, in some part of the City. And her great feature of the year's administration was a further improvement on liberal scale in the pays, salaries and allowances of the entire staff of all the departments under the control of the Schools Committee, namelly, of the Superintendents and their office staff, of the special and the ordinary teachers and of the sepoys and hamals, too. The cost of this rehauling of salaries was over Rupees 2½ lakhs, whilst the burden of the annual increments of Salaries under the new scales rises from less than Rupees 10,000 to over half a lakh per year. The lowest salary of a Bombay Municipal School teacher, even though untrained, is Rs. 35 plus 16 per mensem. A School sepoy gets Rs. 18½ to 23 plus 4 per mensem.

The total actual expenditure and receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 15,91,298 and Rs. 16,41,458 respectively, the Municipal Funds and the Fees collected contributing Rs. 15,90,800 and Rs. 47,658 towards the latter amount. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 12,87,211, Rs. 12,85,632, Rs. 12,38,924 and Rs. 45,458 respectively. It may be mentioned that out of the expenditure of Rs. 15,91,298 shown above, over Rs. 6 lakhs represent the total cost of the increases of salaries and allowances made under the revisions of the current and the previous years. The total bill under these heads was for 1918-19, Rs. 4,77,006. It rose to Rs. 8,61,000 for 1919-1920. And for the year under review it is Rs. 11,01,107.

TEACHERS.

The number of teachers rose during the year from 1,279 to 1,356, that of special teachers for drill, drawing, scouting, music and needlework rising from 71 to 87. The number of the Nirashrit Schools increased from 18 to 19 and of the pupils from 1,302 to 1,366. The Night Schools increased in number from 9 to 23 and the pupils from 366 to 919. The principle followed in opening a larger than usual number of Night Schools during the year was to open them wherever an effective demand was made and local circumstances seemed favourable for success. The two Marathi Night Schools had an attendance of 264 as against 195 in the year previous. Some credit may also be claimed by the School Committee for allowing gratis the use of Municipal School premises for Night Schools conducted by private Associations of a philanthropic kind. There were 31 such schools during the year under review and their pupils numbered 1,400.

The total increase in the year in the number of municipal schools was 24 schools (5 Boys', 4 Girls' and 15 Night Schools). One old school was amalgamated with another. The total increase in the number of pupils was 3,983 of which the Marathi schools claimed 3,112, the Gujrathi schools 648 and the Urdu schools 223:—

The average monthly number of pupils for the year was 32,580 as against 27,704 of the previous year. The total number of Boys' Schools was 195 and that of the Girls' Schools 78, and of their pupils, 21,939 and 10,272 respectively. Of these 4 boys' schools were Anglo-Vernacular and 4 boys' and girls' school were Full Primary ones.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A very important step was taken during the year under review, in regard to the medical Inspection of Municipal Schools. There had been previously, two experimental examinations, one in 1915-16 and the other for the next three succeeding years. The result of these examinations was found to be very satisfactory, the parents and guardians of the children showing greater and greater appreciation thereof. In the result medical inspection of the Bombay Municipal Schools was made a permanent institution, the inspecting staff being increased three male qualified persons one of them a lady, each of them being further given an Assistant and the Lady Inspectress also a clerk. It is expected that this department of the Bombay Municipal Schools was made a permanent institution the inspecting staff being increased three male qualified persons, one of them a lady, each of them further given an Assistant, and the Lady Inspectress also a clerk. It is expected that this department of the Bombay Municipal Schools, has before it a wide sphere of utility in future.

HARDOI INCIDENT.

FURTHER OFFICIAL DETAILS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 13.

A Communique gives further details of the attack on the small police party in Hardoi District:—The Sub-Inspector was making enquiries in a small hamlet after sunset on the 9th March. The total population of the hamlet is only about ten persons. Suddenly a *chupper* was observed to be in flames and about 100 *pasis*, who had secretly assembled under the cover of hamlet's buildings from the neighbouring villages and hamlets, rushed without warning of any kind upon the police, armed with *lathis* and shouting "Kill kill." The first rush was checked by a gun fire, three shots being fired. A second rush was beaten off, six rounds being fired. The assailants then scattered and the police returned to the main village, where they spent the night on guard after telegraphing the news to Hardoi. The Superintendent of Police arrived at 3 p.m., on the 10th and a visit to the hamlet disclosed the corpses of two ringleaders in the attack on police. The Deputy Commissioner's enquiry, which was made on the 10th, convinced him that a deliberate attempt to murder and burn the police was made. A searching enquiry is in progress.

A STRIKE REMEDY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have in recent times heard, and read in abundance of, and about, Co-operation but it has been for the most part on the negative side. Suppose now for a change we hear more about the affirmative side and how it is to be accomplished. To this end I propose now to place before your readers a proposal that a broader view of Industrial questions be taken. Consider for instance the present deadlock on the East Indian Railway—The premier Railway of India, serving the Capital Delhi. This deadlock could have been avoided had the employees of the Railway a representative on the Board of Directors. Similarly all large Civic or Industrial concerns such as Ironwork, Cotton and Jute Mills, Port Trusts, Corporations, and the like should have a representative appointed by themselves, on the Boards of Management and they in turn should have a representative on the Legislative Councils.

A bill should be passed forthwith by the Legislative bodies of both the Local and Imperial Governments making it compulsory to have not only such a director but a full board of directors or tribunal in India—on the spot so to say. This I am sure would inspire more confidence in the Indian staff and employees of big concerns such as Railways, Trusts Corporation and thus tend to secure real Co-operation.

Events this week have proved that such a course is imperative and cannot be put off longer.—Yours, etc.

I. B. MAXWELL STIRLING.

Delhi, Feb. 15.

To the health worried.
Those who do not enjoy robust health are recommended to
BENGER'S Food
It gives digestive rest with full nourishment and doctors agree that this in itself is one of the finest nerve restoratives.
Benger's Food is always made with fresh new milk, which it greatly enriches and changes into a delicious food cream. While being so highly nutritious that athletes train upon it, Benger's is so delicate that it will not disagree with the most sensitive stomach. *Note:—Use fresh cows' milk for preference; when buffalo or goats' milk is used, it should be suitably diluted.*
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt Street.

Popular Puddings
You cannot dispense with milk from the children's diet and it would be folly to dispense with Corn Flour when these two foods form the basis of such agreeable fare.
The young folk seem to know that such food is beneficial to them and healthy cheeks endorse their belief.
Brown & Polson's Corn Flour
is the childrens' favourite.
200 Recipes for one anna. Send one anna stamp and your name and address for a free copy of "Light Fare Recipes" to Brown & Polson, Ltd., 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
THE FAMILY REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES
In nine cases out of ten, ill-health can be directly traced to imperfect digestion. The daily headache, acidity, flatulence, heartburn, languor, constipation, biliousness, all may have their origin in the faulty action of the organs of digestion. If you suffer in this way, it is evident that your stomach, liver, and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help. Thousands of people have testified that they have banished all such common ailments as these by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.
This popular remedy tones, strengthens and stimulates the organs of digestion to healthy activity, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions naturally and easily.

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne
Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.
It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.
There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by
J. GROSSMITH & SON,
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Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phûl-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (3) BEAT HORNETS (1)

Two more matches in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament were played off yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. Play began punctually at 4-15 p.m. and by that time the galleries were fairly filled. But it was not till 5-30 p.m., when the second match of the day—Customs Athletic Association vs. The Hornets—began that the crowd reached its maximum strength.

As usual, two matches figured in the programme of the day. Of these the first was Lusitanian "B" team vs. K. S. L. I. and the second Customs vs. The Hornets. The first match was a comparatively fame affair, there being little or no excitement during its course. Yet the standard of play was not absolutely bad. The teams were well-matched their hockey abilities being about level. The King's Scottish Light Infantry enjoyed a slight advantage in being the more weighty pack and in being more fitted physically to stand the test of endurance involved in a strenuous one hour of play. Only one goal was scored in the match and this fell to the lot of the Infantry team enabling them to emerge victorious from the fray after the issue being long in doubtful suspense.

The second match between the Customs team and the Hornets was of great spectacular interest, there was not a dull moment during the game and the pace was fast and furious throughout. Both the teams played for all they were worth and the better team won. Out of a total of four goals the winners Customs secured three and the Hornets one goal. Yet the Hornets could not be cheaply dismissed as the index of the score might indicate—for though defeated they were in no way disgraced. Not once during the whole course of this well-fought out contest did fortune smile on them. During the second moiety the offensive rested mainly with the Hornets, yet the fruits of victory as indicated by the tangible record of goals remained with the Customs. The James brothers and Littlewood on the Hornets' side and Hassett, D. Lynn and Lynn on the side of the Customs distinguished themselves by their clever and brainy play.

K. S. L. I. (1) BEAT LUSITANIAN "B"

The start was made punctually at 4-15 p.m., when the Infantry team immediately taking the offensive invaded the Lusitanian territory. These stock tactics proved futile as Marcus cleared beautifully and danger was averted. A period of even exchanges followed with neither side showing to any decided advantage. A couple of short corners were forced by the K. S. L. I. midway through the first half and it appeared the Lusitanian citadel would have to capitulate. But their custodian Rocha judiciously cleared the ball. The Lusitanian defence was in very poor form yesterday. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. The Lusitanian defence dawdled—played with the ball—attempted tricky evasions in the danger zone of the striking circle—in fact did anything but lustily strike the ball. This flirting with danger would have had serious results, but for the erratic shooting of the K. S. L. I. forwards which neutralised the Lusitanian defects. The teams crossed over on level terms. Midway through the second half the only goal of the match was scored by Corporal Puttock by a breast-high shot at close quarters. The Lusitanians tried hard for an equaliser, but in spite of their efforts the theatre of operations was rarely changed into the K. S. L. I. half. When the closing whistle sounded the Infantry team was still leading by 1 goal.

K. S. L. I. ..... 1 goal.
Lusitanian "B" ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

K. S. L. I.—Goal, Private Mountford; full-backs, C. G. M. S. Flavell and Lieut.-Corpl. Lewis; half-backs, Sergt. Jarvis (Captain), Lieut. Carter, Pt. Jones; forwards, Lieut. Rees, Lieut. Grover, Corpl. Puttock, C. G. M. S. Williams, Pt. Williams.

Lusitanian "B".—Goal, Rocha; full-backs, Alix, Marcus; half-backs, Miranda, Newman, Jorome; forwards, Misquita, Mendes, Castalino, Cyril and Dominic.

The umpires were:—Messrs. Boot and Morris.

CUSTOMS (3) BEAT THE HORNETS (1)

The Customs were lucky from the start. Scarcely had the initial bully-off taken place and some passes followed when Lynn D., the centre-forward, was given charge of the ball by a clever pass from Davis. Lynn made a determined run with the ball and before the Hornets knew where they were their defence was penetrated and the first goal scored by the Custom. This initial and unexpected reverse despirited the Hornets for a time, but plucking heart of grace they tried their best to redress the balance by pressing near the Customs' goal. But Lynn, the right full-back, was one too many for them and he cleared time and again with wonderful accuracy. For the rest of the first half both teams played a strenuous game, but with no tangible results and when half time was announced the score still remained at 1 goal for Customs.

The re-start saw the Hornets attacking vigorously crossing and Littlewood figuring prominently. But in the invariable melee before the Customs' goal the Hornets' forwards had to retire crestfallen owing to the enterprise and resourcefulness of the Customs' defence line. On the other hand when play was transferred to the Hornets' end, Hassett promptly utilised the opportunity for a second goal about the middle of the second half. James and Hyde tried to stem the attack, but barely 5 minutes after the second goal Hasset again found the net thus increasing the Customs' lead to 3 goals. Uneven play followed in which the Customs' players were inclined to be a little bit rough—but these tendencies were nipped in the bud by the umpires. Before the close the Hornets though baulked in most of their attempts were able to retort with just one goal shot by Croning off a pass from Littlewood. The score at the end was:—

Customs ..... 3 goals.
The Hornets ..... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Customs Athletic Association.—Goal, Couton; full-backs, Lynn and Potts; half-backs, Giles, Godfrey, Gordon; forwards, Burke, Hassett, D. Lynn, Davis and Carton.

The Hornets.—Goal, Hindhaugh; full-backs, Hyde and James; half-backs, C. Rodricks, Race, Hierleighy; forwards, Downs, Croning, Littlewood, O'Brien and Rodricks J.

The umpires were:—Messrs. Reporter and Kapadia.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m.—Grant Medicals vs. R. I. M. Dockyard.

5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. E. S. Old Boys "A".

TENNIS IN RAJKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, March 10.

Under the auspices of the Rajkot European Gymkhana tennis tournament was played this year during the Kathiawar Race week in Rajkot. Sixteen pairs from different Kathiawad States participated in the Tournament. Messrs. Maganlal R. Vyas and Laxmishanker W. Vyas, of Jamnagar, having cheaply disposed of their opponent's in all the rounds, came up to the final and beat. H. H. Thakoresaheb of Palitana and K. S. Mulrajsinhji in two straight sets of 6-3 and 6-2, and thus won the tennis championship of Kathawar. They were winners last year also.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND BEATS WALES BY 1 GOAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 12 Noon, Mar. 14.

The International Association Football match was played to-day at Liverpool between Engand and Wales, in springlike weather, before 25,000 spectators. England attacked at the outset and Rawlings, the centre forward, was going through nicely, when he was bought down unfairly. From the resultant free kick, fully scored after two and a half minutes' play. The game was stubbornly contested, both sides showing plenty of energy and skill. The interval came with England leading by one goal to nil.

On resumption the English forwards' pretty combination was marred by bad shooting. Max Woosnam, England's centre-half and Captain, was most prominent in the attack and defence, but over-eagerness spoiled a number of good movements by both sides. Towards the end, England, attacked furiously and bombarded the goal, but the Welsh goalkeeper made fine full length saves and the game ended without further scoring. The result: England, one, Wales, nil.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., March 15.

The following are the Football Results:—

The League (Second division), Wednesday three Coventry two.

The League (Northern section Third division). Wigan one; Chesterfield two. Friendly match. Corinthians two; Queens Park Glasgow nil. Played at Leyton.

ENGLAND BEATS WALES AT SOCCER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., March 15.

The International Soccer match between England and Wales played at Liverpool to-day resulted in victory for England by one goal to none.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH

ENGLAND BEATS WALES (REUTER'S AGENCY)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., March 15.

The Rugby football match between Wales and Ireland resulted in a victory for the former by eleven points to five.

A Calcutta message of the 12th instant says, a fire broke out in the postal van of the down Overland Mail, which arrived at Howrah. It is stated that as the mail running between Moghulserai and Kiul stations on Saturday night, mail bags suddenly caught fire as a result of which seven bags containing registered letters etc., were burnt. The fire is believed to have originated in smouldering cinders from the locomotive of the mail train.

The Lieut.-Governor returns to Rangoon on the 23rd, when he proceeds on tour in the Delta towns, accompanied by the Chief Secretary of the Government.

EAST AFRICAN INDIANS.

QUESTION OF THEIR STATUS.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in the Council of State in moving his resolution re Mr. Churchill's latest speech in Kenya Indians.

I have included herein Tanganyika, because the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has said that the question of amalgamation of Kenya with Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar has been delayed solely to bad times rendering it unwise to disturb the existing order. He anticipated in a few years the creation of the great East African Federation taking its place in the Empire on equal terms with the great West African Colonies now so prosperous. I have tried to explain why I had included Tanganyika, and the reason why I did not include Uganda and Zanzibar, was that Tanganyika was a mandated territory while Uganda and Zanzibar were not. I will, however, confine myself to what the Right Honourable Winston Churchill said and what followed thereafter. The Right Honourable Winston Churchill said 'East African Federation'. He did not say what sort of Federation. But Lord Delamere who followed him says it very clearly that what the Right Honourable Winston Churchill meant was a 'white colony with the gradual evolution of Self-Government'. His words are these:—

'Lord Delamere representing the European settlers, replying to Mr. Churchill, expressed pleasure at Mr. Churchill's confirmation of the constitution of Kenya as a white colony with the gradual evolution of Self-Government.'

He then went on and said that he hoped that the control of Indian emigration would mean its practical prohibition. That is the reason why, Sir, I had included the question of Indian emigation, because Lord Delamere goes much further than what we have discussed. He said that the utmost care was necessary to see that Western ideals and Government were not swamped by the ideals of another civilisation. Sir I do not want to use any strong language, but when we are reminded in season and out of season that the ideals of Western civilisation are higher than those of the Eastern civilisation, may I say that a majority of my countrymen believe that the ideas of Western civilisation are material and are not up to the mark as the ideals of Eastern civilisation, that we in the East have been more spiritual and less material than the West, and if anything, we do not like to have the material ideals of Western civilisation but like much better the ideals of Eastern civilisation. Merely to have been told that would not however have mattered much. What causes pain is that it is used as a bar to the entry of the Indians to East Africa. Till now an Indian immigrant was paying, I speak subject to correction, about Rs. 100 as a deposit before he was allowed to get in. He was not required to have a knowledge of Enlish. The new rules say that the immigration regulations for Indians should be made the same as for Europeans. So far it looks as if we are to be on an equality with the Europeans. But when we go into the details, I hope the Council will see how it affects the immigration of the Indians because the rule lays down in addition to the existing amount of deposit further money deposit of florins 375, which may be increased to 500 florins, an educational test similar to that required for admission to the electoral roll and that there should be provision against fraud. We all agree that we are prepared to have all effective provision against fraud. But when it is said that the educational test shall be the same as that required for the electoral roll I must refer to the electoral roll test. That test is a reasonable knowledge of written and spoken English. I want to put it to the Council whether they realise the hardship to the Indians who are now in that country. I will take one or two specific cases. It is just possible that the wife of one of the biggest Indians there like Mr. Jeevanji or Mr. Abdul Rasul may not know English. Is she always to be prohibited from entering that country? Is that the test to be laid down? If the test is to be a literacy test it ought to be one in one's own language. If an English settler comes, is he required to know two languages? Why should a man going from this country to that place know not only his own vernacular but also another language, namely, the English language? Therefore while to all appearances it may appear that equality was given, in actual practice it is not equality but it is hardship. Then it may be said, as I have been asked by many of my friends to-day, if a European immigrant pays 500 florins why should not an Indian immigrant pay the same? This sounds at first sight quite plausible. I have been told by a gentleman who had been in East Africa that the deposit money required from either an Indian immigrant or an English immigrant is required to enable the Government to repatriate the man.

WILD SPEECHES.

Sir, the Right Honourable Winston Churchill proceeded to emphasise the fact that the Highlands of East Africa should be reserved exclusively for the European settlers. That has been done and there is absolutely no land, according to my information, which could be given to any one. All the lands are in the hands of the Highlanders, but he goes on to say that the position must be regarded as final. I hope I am speaking for all my countrymen when I say that we do not want it to be considered as final. We will go on fighting. It will appear that the question now is not the grant of the Highlands to the Indians, but only the grant of the right of transfer which we know has been refused. An Englishman who had lands granted to him for Rs. 1,700 was able to sell it to an Indian for Rs. 82,500. Naturally he wanted to make money. Our men are prepared to pay the price and yet the Government there state that this is not an opportune time for considering the question of granting them lands in the Highlands. But when Ministers of the Crown make such wild speeches which in one sense give false hopes to the European settlers and at the same time depress the Indian settlers, then the trouble arises. I want, Sir, that the Government of India should represent as strongly as they possibly can in the matter. With all due apologies to the Honourable Member in charge, I must say that the telegram which was sent after the Resolution in the Assembly was more of an apologetic nature, and it looked as if the Government of India were trying to find some excuse for listening to that debate. That is not at all what I want. I want the Government of India to adopt a tone, not a mandatory tone, of firmness and tell the Secretary of State and through him the Cabinet and the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Indians will not rest satisfied till they get all the rights for which promises have been given. In my Resolution I want the Governor-General in Council to communicate to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State the strong feeling of resentment in India. No one who has read any Indian paper or even sober and moderate English papers like the 'Times of India' will fail to realise that there is a strong feeling of resentment in the country. I believe the resentment is not confined to my country men. I think it must also be in the minds of many Englishmen who view this question impartially. It appears, moreover, that two important bodies, the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association have sent wires to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State. They appeared in the Indian papers and I do not want to read them again. That would show the strength and the bitterness of the feeling in the minds of my countrymen here.

Although they had made up their minds not to accept the interim proposals, on the advice of the Government of India and on our advice they accepted these proposals. But after the speech of the Right Honourable Winston Churchill they are not going to accept them.

These marks about amalgamation of all parts of East Africa were perhaps made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to find out how far he could in this matter. He said in his second speech that he had not consulted the Cabinet and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India said the same thing. To tell the truth, I myself was not satisfied with what the Secretary of State for India said. We expected him to stand out for the rights of the Indians. What does he say? He says that he is hopeful to see that the proposals will be modified. Can he not go a step further and say that India will stand by her rights? He merely said that the he devoutly hoped that some way would be found of accommodating the views of Mr. Winston Churchill to the policy announced by the Government. That means a compromise, but we do not want a compromise, Sir. We want to stand by our rights; we want to assist our brethren who have gone there as much as we possibly can.

MR. CHURCHILL'S 2ND SPEECH.

I now come to Mr. Churchill's second speech. Were it not for the unreasoning attitude he has adopted throughout in this matter, I would not have referred to his second speech which one Indian paper calls as "unrepentant." He is not still seeing that he has made a mistake. He still thinks that he will be able to bring round the Secretary of State for India to his point of view. It is rather strange, Sir, that these views should come from a Minister who, when he went to East Africa in 1907, recognised the good work that the Indians had done there. In his second speech, Sir, another addition has been made by Earl of Winterton about the third party to the contract meaning thereby the Native. I ask, Sir, whether Lord Elgin, Lord Milner or the Right Honourable Winston Churchill had been at all careful regarding the interests of the Natives of that place in giving away the lands on the Highland to European settlers, at a low price and now to talk of the Indians coming there and taking precedence over the Englishmen or the Natives is, I think, the worst possible thing that a Minister of his position can do.

I have only one word more, Sir, and I have done. It is not only we who desire that there should be unity, and it is not only the Dominions that desire for unity, I want to make it quite clear here that, whatever arrangements we have made or we may have to make with the Dominions, we have nothing to do with the Crown-Colonies. They stand apart by themselves, and we have every right to expect the British Cabinet and the Secretary of State for the Colonies not to allow the Crown Colonies to be created into a Dominion.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

An influential committee, with Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. J. McGarth and a few others, has been formed to start an Orchestra in Bombay. They are appealing to all lovers of music, who may like to help financially so as to place the scheme on a permanent financial basis. It is designed to encourage local professional and amateur talents to come forward to benefit both themselves and the people at large.

The scheme originated from Mr. Behr and has been fully accepted by the Committee and it is briefly as follows:—

THE SCHEME.

The definite object of the scheme is the establishment in Bombay of a permanent Orchestra of some 35 to 40 first class players, capable of giving regular concerts of the highest standard. With such an Orchestra it would be possible to give good concerts regularly two or three times weekly throughout the season. It would be possible to arrange concerts for students so that the young citizen of the future can grow up with a knowledge and taste for the artistic and the beautiful. It would be the means of encouraging young musical Indians to make themselves efficient to be engaged as performers and so open up to them a means of an honest and useful livelihood. It is to be understood that Indian players, whenever they are sufficiently efficient and up to the standard of the work required, will replace European players. The establishment and upkeep of such an Orchestra will mean the expenditure of a sum of some Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month.

It is urgently necessary to engage some 15 first class players, as a nucleus of the Orchestra, so that these musicians may be entirely at the service of the Orchestra for purposes of playing at all performances. This would mean a sum of Rs. 6,000 per month for salaries to cover their contracts. As for the present, most of these players would have to be brought from Europe. It is absolutely necessary that the Orchestra should possess a complete set of instruments for its own use, as soon as possible; and a sum of about Rs. 15,000 would be required to purchase them. It is urgently necessary to purchase music for the library, for which a sum of about Rs. 6,000 would have to be spent. A further sum of about Rs. 1,000 would be required for cupboards and equipment.

The income would accrue from all concerts and other musical work of the Orchestra, from private engagements at Clubs, Gymkhanas, etc., which can only grow as the public taste for it increases.

For the scheme to be a success, it is essential that an endowment fund should be collected so that the work of the Orchestra can go steadily on. People wishing to subscribe, may make their cheques payable to "The Bombay Symphony Orchestra Fund (Account No. 2)" and forward them either to the Hon. Secretaries, c/o Messrs. J. B. Petit and Co., 399, Hornby Road, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Canada Building, Fort.

DEATH BY FIRE

Luxmibai, aged thirty, residing with her husband at Zakeria Bunder, Sewri, was preparing food on the 6th instant at 6 a.m. when her husband left the room to go to water-tap. No one was with her. When he returned to the room, he found that her clothes had been burnt. She was conscious and said that the end of her sari caught fire when she was near the fire. Her husband took her to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to injuries on Monday last.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAM

Dasrath Babu, a Hindu beggar aged about sixty, with his both legs affected and having a bad sight, was dragging himself at 8 a.m. on the 11th instant across Duncan Road, when a tram car came about ten or fifteen paces from him, but before it could stop his leg was under it. It soon stopped. The bell was rung. The lifeguard of the car struck his right leg. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died the same day of fracture of bones of the right leg and other injuries.

FATAL DANCING

A number of Hindus were dancing near a Holi fire at Fanaswadi at about midnight, on the 13th instant, when a man who was holding a lighted torch put it into a pan of kerosine oil which was kept there to feed the torches. The oil caught fire and the flames caught the clothes of one Shunker Kondiba, aged about fifteen years, who, was seated near the pan. People removed the burning clothes but Shunker was severely burnt about his face, arms, legs, abdomen and chest. He was removed to the G. T. Hosptal where he died yesterday morning.

ALLEGED POLICE PERSECUTION.

DR. KAPADIA'S PETITION TO GOVERNO

Dr. Sorab P. Kapadia has sent a petition to H. E. the Governor in regard to his prosecution by Superintendent Carter before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, which failed inter alia the petition states:—

On the 28th day of December 1921 Superintendent Carter of the Bombay Police ordered your Excellency's petitioner to be arrested on a charge that your Excellency's petitioner on the 19th December 1921 dishonestly received two scales and two split cutters, collectively valued at Rs. 196, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. Your Excellency's petitioner was tried on the said charge before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and the Magistrate, on the 25th January 1922 discharged your Excellency's petitioner with honour and observed that he left the Court without the slightest stain upon his character. Inspector Guider of the Bombay Police, who conducted the said prosecution, admitted at the close of the trial that the evidence showed that your Excellency's petitioner ought not to have been placed before any Court.

Both Inspector Dalton and Sub-Inspector Sawant stated on oath during their examination in the course of the trial that on the morning of 28th December 1921 before Superintendent Carter gave the order for arrest they informed Superintendent Carter of all the facts relating to the case including the facts above stated. Although Superintendent Carter had no ground whatsoever for charging your Excellency's petitioner with the said charge he ordered your Excellency's petitioner to be arrested as aforesaid and treated your Excellency's petitioner very rudely and in an inhuman manner. Your Excellency's petitioner was at the time of his arrest attending to a very serious case of Hoe morrhage due to miscarriage. The patient, who was you, Excellency's petitioner's sister-in-law, was in a very serious condition. Your Excellency's petitioner offered to give bail in any reasonable amount that was required and also brought to the notice of Superintendent Carter the necessity of your Excellency's petitioner being allowed to go to attend to his patients, including sister-in-law. Superintendent Carter, however, refused the application. Ultimately your Excellency's petitioner was forced to submit to the ignominy and humiliation of being allowed to attend to his patients at the dispensary and his sister-in-law at your Excellency's petitioner's residence in the custody of a Police Officer in uniform.

While Superintendent Carter was being cross-examined by the pleader of your Excellency's petitioner, in the course of his trial by the magistrate, he fainted in the witness box at a stage when he saw himself in a very inconveniente position, and the hearing of the case had to be adjourned. At the request of the prosecuting Inspector your Excellency's petitioner took Superintendent Carter to the latter's residence, where Dr. Nunan, who was said to be Superintendent Carter's family physician, was immediately sent for. Dr. Nunan merely recommended a simple prescription of ammonia and water and stated that in his opinion there was nothing much wrong with Superintendent Carter. Thereafter Superintendent Carter did not present himself for further cross-examination. He was allowed to leave Bombay and not even a medical certificate was produced to justify his absence. It was simply stated in Court that Superintendent Carter was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Your Excellency's petitioner was thus unnecessarily and unjustifiably subjected to great humiliation and insult. Your Excellency's petitioner underwent great agony of mind and incurred considerable expense in defending himself. Your Excellency's petitioner therefore prays that in view of the fact that he was put to considerable expense in defending a totally false case, in which the learned trying Magistrate held that there were no grounds to charge the petitioner at all. Your Excellency's petitioner may be given such compensation as may repair the great loss to which he was put by the said Officer's wrongful action. Your Excellency's petitioner has learnt that this is not the first instance in which Superintendent Carter has acted in a wrongful and unwarranted manner. If this be true, it is necessary for the fair name of British justice to make a searching enquiry in respect of Superintendent Carter's record of previous services and take such steps as your Excellency might think fit.

The Secretary, Indian Labour Association, has convened a conference of All-Indian Railway delegates to be held at Asansol on the 20th instant to discuss the terms of settlement offered by the Agent, East Indian Railway, to Mr. Andrews.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Reliance Motor Works Executive General Meeting, 44, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen of Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Concert in aid of Dr. Goodier's Charities, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 17.

The S. S. "Caledonia" with mails of the 2nd instant expected to arrive at 1 a.m.

Dr. Savarker's Lecture on the "Present System of Government", before ladies, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 p.m.

Improvement Trust Meeting 3-30 p.m.

The Jamnadas Nursery Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'CRASTO.—On Sunday, the 12th March, 1922, at Miraj, after an operation, Anselm Francis D'Crasto, of Andheri. Deeply regretted.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Thongwa" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR IN BOMBAY.

The Consul of France writes, under date 14th instant:—

"The man-of-war "Bellatrix" belonging to the French Navy's Indian Ocean Station, is in the Bombay harbour since the 9th instant. A hearty welcome has been given here to the Captain and his officers. She has visited Aden, Muscat Bassora, Karachi, and is sailing to-day for Mahe (French India possession) and Colombo. She will continue her voyage in the southern part of the Indian Ocean."

LATE REV. A. S. HIWALE.

Rev. Anandrao S. Hiwale, an Indian Christian Missionary in connection with the American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, died on the 28th ultimo. All Indian Christians lost a great friend in him. He came of humble origin; but by means of his great perseverance, he went to America and studied in Bowdoin College where he passed his B.A. He obtained the degree of B.D. at Bangor Seminary. Then he came to India as an American gentleman, the benevolent work which he rendered to the Indian poor such as his feeding about 500 destitute children and people on Indian money received from magnanimous and benevolent people, will be gratefully remembered by all who knew it. He left a wish expressing hearty thanks to Lady Ratan Tata who helped him and has been helping his widow who seems to be fully prepared to carry out his meritorious work of feeding and educating the destitute children on the strength of the charity she may receive from his best friends.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

A LECTURE ON X RAYS.

Prof. H. B. Hamley will deliver a lecture before the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. Lecture is open to members and the public. Subject:—"X Rays and the Structure of the Crystals."

"PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT."

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Friday next (17th instant), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Sawarkar will address the ladies on the subject: "Present System of the Government."

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

An ordinary meeting of the Benares Mathematical Society will be held in the room of the Society in the New Arts College at Nagwa on the 20th March, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. The following papers will be read:—(1) By Prof. Shukdeva Pande, M.Sc., and Mr. Mewa Ram Saksena, M.A., B.Sc.: "On the ellipsoidal harmonics of the first sixteen degrees." (2) By Prof. Gorakh Prasad, M.Sc.: "On new definite integrals involving the parabolic cylinder functions." (3) By Prof. Virendra Nath Datta, M.Sc.: "On the geometrical interpretation of a class of partial differential equations of the first order."

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FUND.

There will be a general meeting of the subscribers to the King Edward Memorial Hospital Fund, at the Hospital Buildings, Parel, on Friday (17th instant), at 9 a.m., under the presidency of the Collector and President, King Edward Memorial Hospital Committee, for the transaction of the following business:—

To adopt the annual report, accounts and budget; to elect two Vice-Presidents; to elect the Managing Committee; to elect Secretaries; to elect an Auditor; to amend the Rule III about the quorum for the General Meeting; and to consider such other matters as may be placed before the Committee by the Secretaries.

A PRISONER RECAPTURED

Mahomed Hoosein Moula, one of the accused in a robbery case which was tried in the High Court Criminal Sessions and on whom the pronouncement of sentence was deferred on account of his escape from the police custody on Saturday last, was re-arrested the same day by the police at Pinjrapole, while he was asleep at his friend's house. Justice Crump, yesterday, sentenced him on the charge of robbery and causing grievous hurt, to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment along with another Mussalman, Karim Abdulla by name.

"JUGGLER OR JADUNATH"!

A new film-play based on the well known Mahabharat episode of the humbling of the pride of Arjun and Bheem, the Pandava brothers, by Shree Krishna, is now being screened at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay. It is a production of the National Film Co. under the able direction of Mr. B. N. Patankar. The subject, being mythological, has given full scope for the writer's talents as well as the photographer's skill. Krishna in the guise of a juggler breaks the pride of Bheem, the Strong Man of the Epic Age, by challenging him to lift a mere rag, which the latter finds to be heavier than the heaviest load he had ever lifted. Arjun, who boasts of his skill in horsemanship, is made to ride a horse which flies with him to unknown regions and makes him undergo strange adventures which end in his utter disgrace. The play is full of fun and the plot is skilfully arranged. The Company may be congratulated on the production of this film which is bound to be highly popular with Hindus.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 15, 1922.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED.

There have been many among us in the past few days who have been tempted to view the confused tangle of recent events with feelings of unmixed alarm. And indeed the conflicting cables that continue to reach us from England cannot be regarded, considered superfically, as reassuring both as concerns the Khilafat claim and India's demand for Swaraj. But we are strongly of opinion that the present circumstances, if considered carefully and in their essentials may well point the way to a satisfactory solution of our troubles. But our leaders must rise to the occasion and act wisely as the circumstances direct. We are now able to view recent events in truer perspective than was possible in the shock of their happening. And in considering these we must not be superficial. We must study their causes, since ultimately it is the cause and not the effect that we oppose. In the following sentences we will endeavour to discuss the present situation calmly—to analyse its chief factors, and to suggest such action on the part of our leaders as might not delay the happy consummation.

Recent Parliamentary history as it affects us in India, may be summarised as follows:—Faced with a defection of the powerful Conservative supporters of the Coalition, Mr. Lloyd George deliberately sacrificed Mr. Montagu in order to rally the Tories to the side of the Government. True, a peace had been ostensibly patched up between the Premier and the restive Conservatives but this was recognised by all as merely a truce. When, therefore, the Premier saw an opportunity to strengthen his position and the allegiance of the Tories he seized it with avidity. The betrayal of Mr. Montagu came as a doubly-agreeable and a doubly-advisable task to Mr. Lloyd George. For by ridding his Cabinet of the late Secretary of State for India, Mr. Lloyd George silenc-the one discordant voice which through the past years has continued to disturb the harmony of the Coalition's pro-Greek chorus. At a stroke, Mr. Lloyd George rid himself of an advisor whose honesty proved embarassing to a Cabinet which favoured Phil-Hellenic ambitions, and won for himself, as Premier, the applause of the Conservative waverers—and also, perhaps, their continued loyalty to the Coalition. As the Premier has said, the Near East Conference is at hand. As he did not say, the Turks who, though valiant fighters, are no diplomats, may be cajoled or bullied at this Conference into accepting a pro-Greek peace. Mr. Montagu has remained a strong champion of the Turkish cause, and Mr. Montagu is as clever a statesman as Mr. Lloyd George. These were the factors which brought about Mr. Montagu's resignation. Let us now consider certain other factors with a profound bearing on the present situation. Lord Northcliffe has sworn to overthrow Mr. Lloyd George. He is the most powerful moulder of public opinion in Great Britain and has nearly succeeded more than once in unseating the Coalition Cabinet. That this clever propagandist, with the enormous powers of the Northcliffe Press behind him, will ultimately succeed in his designs on the Premier there is no room for doubt. When touring the East, Lord Northcliffe was seized with an inspiration. He noted, as no observer could have failed to note, the intensity of Muslim feeling on the Khilafat and Turkish questions. Purely, we believe, and primarily, because of its value as anti-Coalition propaganda, Lord Northcliffe was inspired to give great prominence to the danger of the Premier's pet pro-Greek policy. For Lord Northcliffe knows—as well as Mr. Montagu knows it, and as well as the World of Islam knows it—that Mr. Lloyd George, for all his protestations at any given moment, is committed to a policy of Phil-Hellenism. What more natural then for a propaganda expert of Lord Northcliffe's type than that he should endeavour to use for his own ends in British party politics the loyalty of the world's Muslims to their Khalifa? The Indian Nationalist demand for Swaraj could not prove so useful an instrument in Lord Northcliffe's hands—perhaps because the British Premier and the Coalition are not irrevocably pledged to an anti-Indian policy. At the same time, Lord Northcliffe himself holds no very liberal views in the matter of India's demand for Swaraj. But, though the Muslims of India are pledged to the Congress cause as utterly as to the Khilafat movement, Lord Northcliffe is not the man to let little facts like this interfere with what he believes would make most effective propaganda operating towards the downfall of the Coalition Government. So the propagandist-peer attempted the impossible. While laying, in his famous statement, great emphasis on the vital urgency of conciliating the Muslims of India he coupled this with the advice that Mahatma Gandhi be arrested immediately—going so far in his cynical propaganda as to suggest that Muslims would not object to the Mahatma's arrest. In the matter of the Mahatma's arrest, the Northcliffe papers therefore sided with the great bulk of the Press in Great Britain; urging at the same time concessiosns to Islamic feeling. At the same time, the Northcliffe Press is to-day solidly behind Mr. Montagu and defends the Secretary of State's action —which action, the Premier held to be a serious breach of discipline and ettiquette.

So much by way of a brief analysis of the present situation and an attempt at apportioning due responsibility to the several factors which have produced it. If the facts are as we have stated—and we believe they are—our leaders must now decide on a course of action. We have the following considerations to guide us:—Firstly, the truth is now revealed that Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition are bound by subtle ties to a pro-Greek policy. Secondly, Lord Northcliffe in an attempt to overthrow the Coaltion Government is making use of the propaganda-value of Muslims' allegiance to the Khalifa. Thirdly, the great bulk of the English Press and the public opinion it misleads, are strongly in favour of a policy of ruthless repression of Indian Nationalist aspirations and activities. To our view all three considerations point clearly to one immediate course of action. The Khilafat Committee of India should immediately send to Europe a representative delegation—on which Hindu Nationalist opinion must be represented as a token of Hindu-Muslim unity. For the pro-Greek policy of which Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon are so enamoured may make short work of Turkish representations at the Near East Conference, now that even Mr. Montagu is no longer at hand to strive for Islam. For the Turks, though gallant warriors, have, time and again, proved themselves no adepts in diplomacy and today they find opposed to them the shrewdest diplomats of the century. Further, in the absence of Mr. Montagu from the Near East Conference, the Muslims of India must not allow their case to be adjudged against them by default. If the judgment should prove an adverse one, the Muslims of India are quite determined to act on H. H. the Aga Khan's recent advice and will accept no defeat. If nothing else, it will greatly assist future efforts if their spokesmen can point to the representations and warnings of a representative Khilafat delegation in the matter of the forthcoming attempt at a settlement. And, as the second consideration cited above indicates, God has so willed it that a powerful section of the British Press has been engaged —and will persévere—in creating an "atmosphere" more favourable to the expression of the Khilafat claims than has been the case since the Armistice. Surely, it were criminal folly to neglect taking the utmost advantage of this circumstance. Lord Northcliffe seeks to use the Muslim's sacred loyalty to the Khalifa to serve his own ends in the game of party politics. Is it not wise and moral generalship to exploit for the Truth and the Right the "atmosphere" created by a clever propagandist for his personal objects? Never, we repeat, have the circumstances of public opinion in Europe been more favourable to the ends an Indian Khilafat Delegation would pursue. France and Italy are sympathetic. Great Britain is being sedulously schooled by the Northcliffe Press to look benevolently on Islamic aspirations. If in the name of party politics Lord Northcliffe seeks to exploit the Khilafat cause,—in God's name let Muslims exploit Lord Northcliffe! India's Muslims must use, to the greatest possible advantage, the stepping stones to success so obligingly if inadvertently, placed at their feet by the Northcliffe Press. Muslims cannot allow this not always scrupulous agency to remain the only advocate of the Khilafat cause during the coming negotiations. To do so, were to betray their Hindu brothers. Mere loyalty to them alone demands that England and Europe be told the Truth—which truth is that *while the peril to the world's peace, which any further flouting of Muslim opinion constitutes, is even greater than the Northcliffe Press maintains the Muslims of India are utterly loyal to the cause of Nationalism and are as ardent in Nationalist endeavour as their sworn brothers, the Hindus, the Parsees and the Christians.* To deliver this message must be the mission with which a Khilafat delegation to Europe must be charged. And it is our firm conviction that such a delegation at this psychological moment in the history of India—the history of Europe's relations with Asia and Islam—will, if it does not achieve complete victory, at least avert temporary defeat. If a Khilafat delegation's wildest hopes were realised, and a satisfactory Near East and Khilafat settlement arrived at—it would leave India's Muslims free to devote all their energies to the cause of Swaraj unhampered by any Khilafat preoccupations.

Notes of the Day

A Rift.

America's demand for payment of the cost of its army of occupation in the Rhineland appears to be viewed by the Allies engaged in feasting over the reparations with the same feeling as the sudden advent of the uncounted host in the middle of a hilarious banquet. The American demand is for 241 million dollars, which, at the present rate of exchange, may be roughly computed at £80 millions sterling. If America is to be permitted to take away this slice from the reparation loaf of this year, there will be but crumbs left for the other partners to feast upon. President Harding and his colleagues are not likely to be much perturbed by the taunt that, having refused to ratify the Versailles Treaty, America cannot with any decency demand payment for the army of occupation. It is the greed that the strongest among the Allied Powers have displayed in sharing the spoils of victory, which has driven America to put in her own claim at the eleventh hour so that they may be reminded that they were not the only contributories to the victory over Germany. Moreover, America sees that not all the funds screwed out of Germany are utilised by the Allies for useful or noble purposes. Hence, American statesmen probably reason that if Germany has to be forced to part with her cash, a legitimate portion of the same may fall into the hands of America to be made good use of.

Councils and Mr. Montagu.

That in spite of a year's experience behind them the reformed Councils have yet to evolve uniformity of practice is to be seen from the fact that whereas the Bombay and Central Provinces Councils have found it easy to express their regret at the resignation of Mr. Montagu and their appreciation of his services to this country, the Bengal and United Provinces Councils have been debarred, by the veto of their respective presidents, from venting their feelings in the matter. It is not difficult to see that these presidents have been clearly guilty of an "error of judgement." The excuses given by them for their veto on the discussion of Mr. Montagu's resignation are hardly convincing. One fails to see how the discussion of such a topic can be either irrelevant or impolitic. Mr. Montagu, because he has fallen out with some of his colleagues and has resigned from the cabinet, has not surely become a political pariah all of a sudden that his name should be taboo. The majority of non-official members of the Bengal Council did well to mark their emphatic protest against the arbitrary decision of the Deputy-President by withdrawing from the Council Hall.

Holi.

Within living memory of the present generation, the Holi festival was to the illiterate, the occasion for obscene utterances and all sorts of ribaldry, reminding one of the license at the Roman festival of Lupercalia. Thanks largely to the persistent efforts of the Social Service League the festival has been purged of many of its objectionable features. The origin of the Holi, which had fallen of late on evil days, is romantic in the extreme. Unlike other festivals of the Hindus, it has little, if anything, to do with religion. In the days of Kalidasa and possibly centuries before him, it was a sylvan festival to commemorate the dawn of Spring. In many parts of India except the North there are no clearly marked seasons—it is hot, hotter, hottest. But the advent of Spring is unmistakable, and the Holi festival was the gala day of lovers. If, perchance, the obstinate *Ashoka* tree, sacred to the Hindus, did not blossom in time, beautiful maids kicked it into green foliage—though she must be a veriest belle who could work this miracle. Married women worshipped *Kamadev* or God of Love for domestic bliss, and maidens, this side the Rubicon, propitiated him so that they may have a happy passage across and a merry time in the romantic country beyond. Classical Sanskrit literature is full of references to this festival, which was quite in keeping with the aesthetic temperament of the people.

A Historic Incident.

This festival was observed annually in Hindustan, but the Deccan, perhaps because of its lack of aesthetic appreciation, seems to have forgotten it for centuries. When Mahadaji Scindia, after securing for the Peshwa the title of Vizier of the Empire, from the Great Mogul, came to Poona, the Peshwa as a compliment to the veteran, introduced the festival in Poona. Cartloads of *gulal* (red powder), were emptied on that occasion, so the chroniclers tell us. The degradation of this festival needs little explanation, when it is remembered that such festivals in honour of the God of Love pre-suppose a healthy state of society.

Nothing but Figures.

The decennial "Statistical Abstract" of Baroda State from the years 1910-11 to 1919-20 is the last word in statistical production. Unlike the Department of Statistics publications of the Government of India the Baroda blue-book contains not a single explanatory note, besides headlines, to relieve the monotony or the romance of figures, whatever one calls it. The Baroda State has committed the initial blunder of so arranging the period under review as to omit the latest census year. The figures themselves are, however, sufficiently interesting. Out of 42 cities in the State, 22 including the capital, show a steady decrease in population since 1872. So many as 115,111 are shown as Animists, in the 1911 census, while the previous census puts them at 176,250. We do not know whether the State authorities have classed the Bhils as Animists, when the British authorities rightly classify them as Hindus. The total population of the State numbers 2,032,798. This means an increase of 80,000 over the figure for 1901 but is less by 413,000 than that of 1891. There are twice as many widows as widowers among the Hindus, the Muhammandans, the Animists and the Christians. Among the Jains the proportion is 3 to 1. This is partly due to the early marriages of girls and the rapidity with which widowers are married again. The figures for the Parsis are in the nature of a Chinese puzzle. There is no child marriage among the Parsis nor is widow re-marriage taboo. And yet, there are 692 widows as against 162 widowers. It is here that explanatory notes are necessary. Is the large figure of Parsi widows due to immigration? There are 2,167 widowers and 2,506 widows between the age 0—15. Progressive Baroda should take courage in both hands and put an end to the scandal of child marriage. As in other parts of India "males preponderate over females, in the State."

Like British India.

Despite free and compulsory education, the percentage of literates at the census of 1911 was only 12.5. If we include the Animists, of whom only 867 are literates the percentage rises to 13. The population is comparatively less dependent on agriculture than in British India, 65 per cent. being supported by it, while industry, transport and trade support another 20 per cent. Textile is the only important industry mentioned. There are separate tables of gross revenue, and gross expenditure, and capital expenditure chargeable to revenue by districts. We shall therefore content ourselves with a few items only. Abkari is a rising source of revenue amounting to Rs. 35,04,994 in 1919-20 as against 16 lacs and odd in 1910-11. The figures of opium show tremendous vascillations, and the end of the tenth year of the tax decennium shows a slight decrease of 1,30,000. The State railways are a paying concern and accounted in 1919-20 for a net income of Rs. 11,45,491. On the expenditure side Education shows a continuous increase throughout the decennium, the figure for the last year being Rs. 23,14,735, the army swallowing only a poor 21 lakhs. Taking the Brussels standard of 20 per cent. expenditure on defence, Baroda has made a saving of 27 lacs, which the Government of India may well take over to relieve the burden of the Indian taxpayer. Except for education and the library movement, Baroda seems to be an exact copy of British India—the same policy, the same shilly-shallying with social reforms, the same lack of imagination and enterprise to strike new paths for the material and moral advancement of the people.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received a Deputation of the Bombay I. C. S. Association at Government House on Monday afternoon.

Her Excellency presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Infants Welfare Society at Government House on Monday afternoon.

MR. MONTAGU.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There seems to be universal rejoicing over the resignation of Mr. Montagu and this constitutes a wonderful phenomenon in the political firmament.

The halelujah of the Sydenhamites is natural. Mr. Montagu supplanted Mr. Chamberlain by a merciless castigation of the antediluvians. They neither forgave nor forgot this castigation. On the contrary they hated him for it, but had to honour and obey him in office on pain of dismissal. His exit, therefore, gives them joy. But I predict repentance within three months.

Mr. Montagu himself has reason to rejoice. He made a mistake in accepting office under Mr. Lloyd George. He alienated the Asquithians by his desertion; and he had already angered the antediluvians by his castigation. He certainly entertained no delusion concerning the fact that he had thereby pitched his tent in the enemy's camp. His resignation means emancipation. He has really escaped from prison. It appears to me that his own sympathies and present circumstances conspire together to drive him into the camp of Labour. If he casts his lot with the Labour Party, he will be a tower of strength to them, and may well aspire even to become the Prime Minister of England under a Labour Government. He will then strive to put into practice the Wilsonian ideals.

India has reason to rejoice. We wanted a champion of India who could hit hard. Mr. Montagu can render India much greater services in opposition. He would be a free lance and will be able to speak with unparalleled authority. He is an excellent orator and debator, and when roused into resentment he can hit hard like Jack Johnson. His terrific onslaughts will send the die-hards reeling to kingdom come. Let us wait and see. I doubt much the Coalition can now return to power at the next election.

I said Mr. Montagu made a mistake in accepting office under Mr. Lloyd George. It can only be explained by his overpowering desire to set India well on her way to Swaraj. For the same reason he suffered himself to be handcuffed to a great extent. This was noticeable in the paragraph that begins with, "I may add", in the so-called historic declaration of British policy in the Commons in reply to an interpellation, which declaration is now embodied in the preamble to the Indian Reform Act of 1919. This paragraph was not in the original draft for Mr. Chamberlain. It made the Government of India judges of the fitness of India for the next step as a vassaline for the sores of the antediluvians and it made the British Parliament as conjuges to silence the Sydenhamites. Mr. Montagu could have gone much further in his Reform Bill and given us Provincial autonomy instead of Dyarchy and Parliament would have passed it, but as a disciple of Morley he preferred compromise as the line of least resistance. For this reason he championed Diarchy. Yet with all its defects if we had not boycotted the Councils, we could have shown what great powers Mr. Montagu had placed in our hands even by the hybrid dyarchy.

The Muslims have reason to rejoice. They have frequently exhorted the Government of India to lead the Khilafat movement in India. They declared that if the Viceroy is really championing the cause of the Khilafat, he ought to resign if his recommendations are not accepted. Mr. Montagu has virtually resigned because the recommendations of the Government of India are unacceptable to the British Cabinet. He has, therefore, really placed himself at the head of the Khilafat movement. His utterances will soon make this plain. This is greatest triumph for Mahatma Gandhi's agitation. What a tower of strength Mr. Montagu will be for the Muslims of the world will soon become apparent. I do not know Lord Reading, but it is clear that he too must resign. He cannot play the part of an invertebrate and say: "These are my views and I demand their publication. But if you decline to enforce my views I shall eat the humble pie and love honour and obey the Government who lowers me in this fashion in the estimation of the people of India." He must resign together with all his colleagues. No wonder the Press and Premier regard the publication of the document as a disaster and say that the Empire must crumble to pieces if the Government of India were at liberty to publish its views. If not at liberty to publish its views, why is India represented at the Conference? This is the pass to which British statesmen have brought matters, and yet they believe Providence have entrusted India, to them and endowed them with political wisdom to govern her paternally! The Empire can only survive as an Indo-British Commonwealth if Swaraj is conceded to India without senseless delay.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, March 12.

P.S.—I wrote this yesterday, but did not post it. To-day's telegrams have given the die-hards and antediluvians a taste of the terrific blows Mr. Montagu can administer. Let us rejoice and be glad for Swaraj is coming.

J. BAPTISTA.

March 13.

THE CAMBRIDGE SPEECH.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S "UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION."

GOVT. ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIAN MUSLIMS.

ADJOURNMENT TO BE MOVED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 p.m. March 14.

Mr. Chamberlain, on being asked in the House of Commons whether he had anything to say in reply to Mr. Montagu's charges said that Lord Curzon was laid up in bed but had telephoned that he intended to come to London and make a statement in the House of Lords in reply to Mr. Montagu.

Describing the sequence of events Mr. Chamberlain said that the first telegram from the Government of India was received at the India Office on the morning of March 1st. Mr. Montagu's instructions to circulate it were apparently given on the 3rd and the actual circulation by the Cabinet Secretariat occurred at 2,30 on the afternoon of the 4th. The second telegram from the Government of India was received at the India Office on the 4th, asking permission for the immediate publication of the telegrams. It was communicated to Mr. Montagu who was in the country. Mr. Montagu directed the India Office to telegraph in his name, authorising the publication. That was a private telegram as he was in the country. It stated that he would telegraph officially and fully on the 6th. Before the business of the Cabinet began on the 6th Lord Curzon called Mr. Chamberlain's attention to the telegram of the Government of India. Lord Curzon represented the publication as contrary to public interest and Mr. Chamberlain entirely agreed. During or at the close of the Cabinet (he was not quite certain) Mr. Chamberlain spoke to Mr. Montagu who immediately said he had already authorised publication on the 4th. Mr. Montagu gave no hint to Lord Curzon that there was time to prevent publication. "Had he done so," said Mr. Chamberlain, "Lord Curzon would have consulted me and we should have consulted the Cabinet or acted on our own responsibility and imediately telegraphed stopping publication. I imagine Mr. Montagu did not suggest that there was still time to prevent publication because Mr. Montagu himself did not believe it."

LORD CURZON'S LETTER.

Mr. Chamberlain added that for reasons not known to him the Government of India had delayed the publication. Mr. Montagu in his speech took a very unusual course in referring to a private letter which Lord Curzon had sent him—such letter as Ministers often send to one another Lord Curzon wrote it as one Cabinet Minister to another and had not even kept a copy. Mr. Chamberlain thought Mr. Montagu's reference to it was regrettable.

Col. Wedgwood affirmed that Lord Curzon's letter had not protested against the lack of Cabinet solidarity but had asked that the Cabinet should be consulted in future. He urged publication of the letter in order to show the attitude taken towrads shocking breach of tradition before it was found desirable to get rid of Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Col. Wedgwood was not entitled to insinuate that the reasons which had been publicly given for the resignation of Mr. Montagu were mere pretext. The suggestion was absolutely unfounded (Ministerial cheers). Lord Curzon [illegible] would doubtless deal with the matter of publication to-morrow, but it was indeed the end of Cabinet responsibility if one Minister was to refer to the private letter of another and so force publication.

Col. Wedgwood—"Did the letter request Mr. Montagu not to bring these matters before the Cabinet but to consult the Foreign Secretary?"

Mr. Chamberlain said he had not seen the letter and was unable to speak regarding its contents.

LENIENT TREATMENT OF MR. CHURCHILL.

Col. Wedgwood contrasted the action taken in regard to Mr. Montagu with the action taken in exactly similar circumstances towards the speech of Mr. Churchill in connection with a similar subject. Mr. Chamberlain replied that Col. Wedgwood had made an unfounded allegation and was now trying to recover his position by argument.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor postponed the motion for adjournment in order to discuss the matter on the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain, in which Messrs. Asquith and Clynes concurred that the disoussion should be held after Lord Curzon's statement and when Mr. Montagu had an opportunity to be present.

SYMPATHY WITH INDIAN MOSLEMS.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 14.

The following is the text of the question asked and the reply given in the House of Commons on the afternoon of the 13th March:—

Sir . D. Rees asked the Prime Minister whether in view of the unfortunate effect upon the Mahomedans in India of the resignation of the Secretary of State following immediately upon the publication of the Government of India's pronouncement, some signal and decisive repudiation of any want of sympathy with Indian Moslems on the part of His Majesty's Government can be devised and may be expected.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "If my Hon. friend will read the letter in which the Prime Minister accepted the resignation of the late Secretary of State, he will see that that resignation had nothing to do with the merits of the policy advocated by the Government of India, but only with the publication on the sole responsibility of my Right Hin. friend, without consultation with the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, or the Cabinet, of a telegram raising questions whose importance (to use the Prime Minister's words) "extended far beyond the frontiers of India or the responsibilities of the office of the Secretary of State for India." As recalled by the Prime Minister in the same letter the view of Government of India and Indian Mahomedans have been most fully before the Government and the Peace Conference, and have received the most careful and sympathetic consideration from His Majesty's Government. Our object has been and is, as I stated the other day, to secure a just and honourable peace between the belligerants."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HECKLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 14.

There was a lively discussion, in the House of Commons, to-day, on Mr. Montagu's recent speech at Cambridge.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Lord Curzon had called his attention to the Government of India's first telegram, prior to the Cabinet meeting on March 6th, and Lord Curzon had represented that the publication would be contrary to public interest. Mr. Chamberlain agreed and was surprised when, afterwards, on mentioning the matter to Mr. Montagu, the latter said that he had already authorised publication. Mr. Montagu gave no hint to Lord Curzon that there was time to prevent publication.

Mr. Chamberlain deplored Mr. Montagu's public reference to Lord Curzon's private letter, of which Lord Curzon had not even kept a copy. It was the kind of a letter Cabinet Ministers often wrote to one another.

Mr. Chamberlain added that Lord Curzon was in bed in the country, but he had telephoned that he was coming up to London to reply to Mr. Montagu in the House of Lords, to-morrow.

Mr. Chamberlain resented Col. Wedgwood's insinuation that the reasons which had been given publicly for Mr. Montagu's resignation were a mere pretext.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked leave to move an adjournment in order to discuss the remarkable incident and "put ourselves right with the people of India and Eastern Europe."

Mr. Chamberlain offered no objection, as he learned that a discussion of the Near East policy would be out of order.

In the course of further discussion, it transpired that Mr. Montagu was absent to-day and Mr. O'Connor yielded to an appeal to postpone the motion until Lord Curzon had made his statement and until Mr. Montagu was able to attend.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

ITS EFFECTS ON INDIAN MOSLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 14.

In the House of Common to-day Sir J. D. Rees suggested that in view of the unfortunate effect the resignation of Mr. Montagu had on the Moslems in India, the Imperial Government should decisively repudiate any want of sympathy with Indian Moslems.

Mr. Chamberlain replied the Premier's letter, accepting Mr. Montagu's resignation, showed that the resignation had nothing to do with the merits of the policy advocated by the Indian Government. Mr. Chamberlain again emphasised that the views of the Indian Government and Indian Moslems had been fully laid before the Government at the Peace Conference, and had been most carefully and most sympathetically considered. The Government's object had been, and was, to secure a just and honourable peace between the belligerents.

LORD CURZON'S RESPONSIBILITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. at 1-45 a.m., March 14.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech the "Times" says the speech was both remarkable and salutary. It contains definite charges which those affected cannot afford to leave unanswered. His account

(Continued on next page.)

RAND SITUATION.

REBELS RETREATING.

GOVT. SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 14.

A series of Government successes, attended by very slight losses, are chronicled in a Johannesburg despatch of to-day's date and indicate that the rebels are retreating in all directions, whilst the risk of Johannesburg falling into the hands revolutionaries has disappeared. A defence force, under the command of Sir Va Deventer, has captured important towns ships of Benomi and Dunswart on the Far East Rand, and is now marching on Brakpan. On the West the Fordsbur Commando, which is close to the Johannesburg unit, was attacked and is diggin itself in, but further along, Governmen troops have occupied Roodpoort and Floirda villages, and are marching o Maraysburg where revolutionaries ar strongly entrenched in the hills to th south, which control the whole situation.

MILITARY CAPTURES 2,200 PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 14.

Pretoria.—The following official communique is issued here:—"2200 prisoners hav been captured by the military in the Central area. An Aeroplane was forced descend, and another broke its undercarriage, in attempting to rescue stranded airmen. A third machine landed and rescued two stranded airmen, whilst others, one of whom was wounded, escaped.

Revolutionaries retired after a heavy engagement into Benomi. The military have reached Krugersdorf, and are now pushing eastwards. Operations were continued, daylong, in the vicinity of the Pretoria Germiston railway which, despit heavy bombing, the rebels persisted attempting to damage.

Colonel Breytenbanchs forces have occupied Rietfontein.

RAILWAY LINE DYNAMITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., March 15.

Blomfontein.—The main railway line has been dynamited near the Transvaal border. The pilot engine was derailed but there were no casualties.

GOVT FORCES' ACTIVITES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., March 15.

Pretoria.—The Government forces are closing in upon the revolutionaries from the East and the West.

RESIGNATION OF GOUNARIS CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. March 14.

Athens.—The Gounaris Cabinet has resigned and M. Stratos is trying to form a new Government.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

ITS OBJECTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. March 14.

Replying to Col. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Near East Conference aimed at the Anglo-France-Italian agreement with regard to the means by which the Turco-Greek hostilities could be terminated as speedily as possible, and the new treaty concluded with Turkey. Such solutions certainly could not be facilitated, and might indefinitely be postponed if the suggested conditions were to be subject to review and amendment in the opening stages in Parliaments of the three countries. Should the three Governments succeed in bringing about peace, there would be every desire to keep Parliament informed.

Replying to Sir William Hall, Mr. Chamberlain said that the British representative at the Conference would keep in view British general policy in the East, not only in the Near East.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

LOCKOUT MAKES ½ MILLION MEN IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

A quarter of a million skilled engineers were idle to-day as the result of a lock-out.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee who arrived here on Saturday, left Tuesday night for Ahmedabad to see Mahatma Gandhi. He will stay in Ahmedabad till the 17th and return to Bombay. He intends returning to Malabar on the 19th via Madras. His address is Sirdar Griha, Bombay, 2.

FOUR-POWER PACT.

AMERICA NOT A TOOL OF BRITISH AND JAPANESE.

NON-RATIFICATION—"A NATIONAL CALAMITY"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 14.

Washington.—The highwater mark in the Senate debate on the Washington Conference treaties, was reached on Saturday when Senator Hughes endeavoured to kill the suspicion that America had merely been a tool of the British and the Japanese especially in connection with the Four-Power pact which hitherto has furnished most of the ammunition for attacks of the opponents to the ratification of treaties.

Senator Hughes has written to Senator Underwood refuting the allegation that America was induced to accept the plans cunningly contrived by others and declaring the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty would be national calamity.

"A TACTFUL PRESSURE".

DEMAND OF U. S. A. FOR COST OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 14.

Political circles in Paris are disposed to view tragically America's demand for the payment of the cost of the army of occupation, and point out that the demand will absorb practically the whole of a milliard marks of the Reparation account which the Allies have just succeeded in apportioning among themselves.

Correspondents in Washington declare that the demand, coupled with the refusal to attend the Genoa Conference, is the starting point of America's foreign policy which is desoribed as bringing a tactful pressure on certain elements in Europe.

The English press comments regard the United States' demand as indicating America's grim sense of liumour, and prompted less with the idea of getting money than with a view to forcing the Allies to pursue a policy towards Germany more in accord with American ideas.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 14.

The Italian Government have agreed that the Genoa Conference shall open on the 10th April.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

The Board of Trade returns for February give the following figures:—Exports 58,250,000 sterling, and Imports 60,250,000 sterling.

Decreases are nearly five million on exports, and seven million on Imports, compared with January.

The exports of manufactures have decreased by ten millions; the exports of cotton yarns manufactures by six and a half million; and imports of raw material fell by five and a quarter millions sterling.

Re-exports amount to ten millions, which shews an increase of two millions sterling, compared with February 1921.

MUSLIM MOSQUE IN ENGLAND

SIR J. D. REES' SUGGESTION TO GOVT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. March 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees drew attention to the Muslim mosque which is being built in Paris, and suggested that the mosque should be provided in London as soon as Financial conditions allowed.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that there were several mosques in England, and even if there were room for another, he did not think it a mater for Government expenditure, but he promised to inquire what was happening in France.

P. & O. DEBENTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, (Noon) Mar. 13.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 14.

A prospectus is issued of three and half millions P. and O. debentures, at five and a half per cent, at ninety-five and half. Stock may be redeemed at par, on or after the 1st October, 1930, Any stock not redeemed before will be repaid at par on the 1st October 1940. Proceeds of the issue will be applied especially, on the construction of new vessels when the prices fall to an economic level, to replace those which were destroyed in the War. Applications of stock-holders will be specially considered. The Company propose, later, to apply their powers to issue a further three-and-half millions sterling loan, ranking *pari passu* with the present issue.

(3 p. m.) The P. and O. Company's subscription list closed at mid-day to-day.

(6-40 p. m.) The list of the P. and O. issue were open for only an hour, and have been largely over-subscribed.

CABLE ITEM.

Cairo.—Sir Herbert Samuel has been ill for some time, and has become worse. A physician and a bacteriologist have been summoned to Jerusalem from Cairo.

INSUFFICIENCY OF REFORMS

NEED FOR SETTLED POLICY

FACTS TO BE FACED IN INDIA

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton writes in the "Manchester Guardian" as follows:—

In view of the present unrest, the primary duty of those responsible for the administration of India is to maintain law and order and to suppress incitements to anarchy. But a policy of mere repression will not suffice. India cannot be held down by mere force and the government of the country can only be conducted with the consent of the governed. In other words, the need for a settled policy is insistent. What are the foundations upon which that policy should be based?

Mr. Cotton here, taking inspiration from Sir Sankaran Nair's letter in the "Times of India," says that agreement with Mr. Gandhi is impossible and that his demands are wanting in practical statesmanship.

LINES OF ADVANCE.

Proceeding he says: If the Government desires to carry Indian opinion with it in the task of combating the strange combination of revolutionaries and reactionaries of which Mr. Gandhi is in command, there are at least two directions in which an immediate advance must be made.

In the first place, it should be recognised that the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms no longer suffice. The discovery will be unpleasant to those who hoped to find in dyarchy a satisfactory half-way house between autocracy and autonomy. But the truth is that the scheme was top-heavy from the start. Out of mistaken tenderness for the vested interests of the Civil Service the superior officers in the Provincial Administrations were grossly overstaffed, and an all-round increase of civil and military allowances and pensions was granted. Failure was, moreover, deliberately courted when the new Ministers were left to inaugurate expensive developments in education and sanitation with the same amount of money which barely sufficed under bureaucratic control to make both ends meet. All attempts at retrenchment have been unsuccessful, and dyarchy in the minds of the public has become a synonym for extravagance and stagnation. In the Central Government the absence of adequate popular control has provoked the Legislative Assembly to a series of significant resolutions. The latest of these calls for the appointment of a committee to examine the expenditure of the Government of India and to recommend economies; and it is noteworthy that this resolution was carried against the Government without a division and was supported by men of moderate views, such as Mr. N. M. Samarth, of Bombay, and Sir Frank Carter, the representative of the Calcutta mercantile community. The bald facts in this connection are that the Government are confronted by a deficit of between 25 and 40 crores of rupees, and that military expenditure absorbs 29 crores out of a total of 129 crores (nominally £129 million sterling).

THE DEMAND FOR WIDER POWERS.

The cry for wider powers does not proceed from the "extremist" camp. It is persistently raised by the firmest friends of the British connection. The National Liberal Federation of India, which has loyally accepted the Government of India Act, is calling for the abolition of "reserved" departments in the provinces and the appointment, as a preliminary instalment, of Indians as Ministers of home affairs and commerce and industry at Delhi, together with the grant of full liberty to the Legislatures to debate, and, if need be, to curtail every item in the Budget. Nearly six months ago the pressure upon the Government of India grew so strong that a promise was given to communicate to the Secretary of State the view of the Assembly that a re-examination and revision of the present constitution had become urgently necessary. Presumably that communication has been made. In any case, no encouragement has been given to the proposal by Mr. Montagu. Whatever his personal inclination may be, he is hampered by his association with a Coalition which is already profoundly shaken by the Irish settlement.

The Secretary of State has been equally hampered in his endeavours to mollify Moslem discontent by a modification of the Treaty of Sevres. The bases of peace under this head have been more than once enunciated and accepted by reasonable Mohammedans and endorsed by Lord Reading himself. They include the withdrawal of the Allies from Constantinople, a rectification of the frontier in Thrace, the evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks, and the recognition of the full freedom of the Kings of the Hedjaz and of Mesopotamia to enter into relations with the Sultan as Khalif. To concede these demands in no way involves submission to the arrogant dictatorship of Mr. Gandhi; and it is certain that the confidence of the Moslem world can be regained by no other means.

Such then are the issues in India. Will not the Independent Liberal party in the House and in the country come to the rescue? It must surely be an oversight that Mr. Masterman's stirring book on "The New Liberalism" contains not a single reference to India. Yet in that country, not less than in Ireland and in Egypt, the remedy for unrest and upheaval must be sought in the courageous application of Liberal principles.

PEACE IN INDIA

THE LOSS OF GOOD WILL:

INEXPEDIENCY OF DRASTIC MEASURES

The following letter appeared in "London Times" of Mail week:—

The chronic British apathy towards Indian affairs has lately given place to an almost hysterical interest, and on all sides one hears discussion—sometimes intelligent, more often ill-informed—of the situation in that distressful country. Criticism of the policy of his Majesty's Government and of the Government of India is rife, and all manner of remedies, generally drastic, often fantastic, are suggested. But in all this talk there is one thing deplorably lacking, and that is the old spirit of good will towards India and her varied peoples.

It is not unnatural that India should have lost the good will of the British public. The almost daily reports of the activities of agitators, the ungracious reception of the very liberal scheme of constitutional reform recently sanctioned by Parliament, the general unrest, and, above all, the organized attempts to deny a fitting welcome to the Prince of Wales, have tended to estrange and irritate British public opinion. This is, however, most regretable. For not only is good will the essential lubricant of our machine of administration in India, but without it the efforts of the many wise and moderate Indians who would support law and order must be ineffective and sterile.

There are two things that it would be well that people in England should realize: first, that it is quite untrue that the only thing the Oriental understands is force; and second, that there is much in the character of the peoples of India that deserves respect, affection, and often admiration. Generally speaking, the Oriental fears force less than the European. For he is a fatalist and often a very brave man. The psychology of the view that machine-guns are the panacea for Indian unrest is as false as the Prussian doctrine of "frightfulness." Even the unmartial Bengali can walk steadily to the gallows for a cause in which he believes. As to character, those who have served among Pathans, Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabi Moslems, and the many kindly peoples of the plains and hills of Northern India will agree that for personal courage, self-sacrificing devotion, and hospitality it would be difficult to find their equal. It would be well that this should be remembered, and that there should be no wholesale condemnation of India because of the dangerous activities of a comparatively few agitators. Law and order must, of course, be ruthlessly maintained, but we should deplore rather than welcome the necessity for drastic measures against peoples by nature so fine and lovable.

One word more. Many of the young men who have gone out to India in the last few years have had most pernicious and distorted views of the way in which Indians should be treated; and—I say it with shame—these views are usually shared by their women-folk. The exemplary punishment of flagrant cases of maltreatment, though necessary, does not cure the evil. We must have public opinion strongly against all hectoring and bullying and wanton discourtesy. For such things are not only cowardly and disgraceful in themselves, but they also do our position in India infinite harm, and make the re-establishment of good will impossible. Good will may be vague and intangible, but it is none the less a great force, and we can re-give and regain it, not by concession to agitation or pandering to political schemers but by kindliness in thought, word, and deed, by geniality and good manners to people who are themselves the best-mannered in the world.

I am, your obedient servant,
A. H. GRANT, Chief Commissioner,
N. W. Frontier Province,
Brooks's Club, Feb. 19.

LIBERAL FOREIGN POLICY

GOOD UNDERSTANDING WITH NATIONS

Sir John Simon, speaking at Nottingham in mail week outlined what should be the ideals and motives of Liberal foreign policy. These were:

(1) To cultivate and maintain a good understanding with all the nations of the world.

(2) No secret treaties.

(3) The recognition of the equality of nations.

(4) The avoidance of entangling engagements which increase liabilities without adding to national strength.

(5) To make the League of Nations the real centre of national amity.—"Westminster Gazette."

BANGALORE EDITORS ON TRIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, March 13.

Sir Leslie Miller, at the Chief Court, examined at length the cases against the Editors of the "Wealth of Mysore," "The Patriot" and the "Hilal" on Saturday evening, when the Public Prosecutor read extracts from the editorial observations exciting disloyalty towards the British and Maharaja's Governments, characterised the same as highly objectionable and pleaded for effective measures to prevent repetition. The case is proceeding.

BONFIRES OF FOREIGN CLOTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 13.

Bonfires, resulting in burning of foreign cloths, are reported to have been held in different parts of the city, consequent on the arrest of Mr. Gandhi.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT IN ASSEMBLY

WITHDRAWN IN FAVOUR OF RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 14.

The attendance was large and the galleries were crowded when the Legislative Assembly met again this morning after two days' holiday to take up the consideration of the second stage of the budget, that is, to vote on the demands for grants under the various heads. The Democratic Party block was fairly full and the twenty members of the newly-formed National Party under the leadership of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer were in time in their old respective seats. Great interest centred round the proposal of Mr. Samarth, who had given notice to move adjournment of the House to consider the situation created by the resignation of Mr. Montagu. After question time Mr. Samarth moved for the adjournment of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance.

He said:—"There are four points on which I submit the motion I have made is a definite matter of urgent public importance. Firstly, I think, Sir, that it is urgent and important that this House should have an opportunity of expressing its deep sense of regret at the resignation of Mr. Montagu of his office of the Secretary of State for India in which capacity he rendered invaluable services to India and the Empire, for which this House begs to convey its profound gratitude to him and its unabated confidence in the policy pursued by him as the only policy which wise statesmanship would dictate in the best interests of the Empire. Secondly, to convey to His Majesty's Government the expression of this House that if the resignation of Mr. Montagu and the circumstances which have brought it about means a suspension, abandonment or reversal of the policy for which Mr. Montagu stood and fought for India it would produce deplorable and disastrous consequences in India. Thirdly, Sir, ...

President: "Order, Order. The Hon. Member is entering into the merits of the question. He has not explained how he is bringing in his motion as an urgent matter as stated in the Standing Orders governing the motion for adjournment."

Mr. Samarth: There are two more points on which I say this motion is urgent. The third point is to express . . . . .

MEANING OF URGENCY.

President: The Hon. Member is using the word urgently in its ordinary sense. The word urgency in the rule has a definite meaning. It means that the question must of necessity be debated here to-day because of some action which the Government may take or may not take. The Hon. Member has not satisfied what effect a delay in bringing this motion would have on the situation.

Mr. Samarth: I submit that the consideration of the Treaty of Sevres is going to take place on the 24th. I consider, it is urgent that the view of this House should be communicated in regard to certain constitutional matters connected therewith. That is why I have brought this as a matter of urgent public importance; otherwise there would no . . . . .

President: If the Hon. Member bases his motion on the Treaty of Sevres then certainly he is out of order, because there is the question of foreign policy.

Mr. Samarth: I do not mean to do anything with regard to the Foreign Policy. I wish to emphasise the point of view that India as an original member of the League of Nations and as such a signatory to the peace and a party to the Treaty of Sevres has a right unhampered and uncontrolled by the British Cabinet to publish its views. It is an urgent matter also because an infringement of the right, I have mentioned, has taken place and it is imperative that the matter should be referred by the command of His Majesty to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

President: Surely, there are other ways and more effective ways for it than a motion for adjournment?

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy: Will it not meet the wishes of the Hon. mover and the House if this question were dealt with in a resolution? I would request the Government to appoint as early a date as possible for the purpose.

Sir William Vincent: If a resolution is brought forward in a proper form and if it is admitted by the President and not disallowed by the Viceroy, then I will do my best to secure the earliest possible date for discussion. But I understand this week would be occupied with the voting on demands and it is, therefore, impossible to say what date exactly I would be able to get.

Mr. Samarth: In the circumstances I don't press for adjournment.

CUSTOMS GRANT.

CUT DOWN BY 5 PER CENT.

At quarter to twelve, the Assembly proceeded to voting on the demand for grants. The first demand was for Rs. 64,02,000 under Customs and the debate that followed on it gave an index to the attitude that the Democratic and National parties would generally adopt in the matter of grants. After a long, lively, and heated debate, the Democrats, the Nationals, and some other Independent non-officials joined and defeated Government by 63 votes to 34, by carrying a reduction of five per cent., that is, of Rs. 3,52,900 in the demand for Customs.

The debate revealed that the majority of non-officials were determined to effect at least five per cent reduction under all heads leaving the Government members in charge of the Department to adjust the reduction in the best possible way.

But, before this reduction of five per cent was made, several other propositions for minor reduction were discussed and were either rejected or withdrawn. For instance, Mr. Shahani wanted reduction in the scale of pay of the Assistant Collector.

Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, warned the House against the evil effect of such a proposal which involved nothing less than a breach of faith in the case of those already employed on definite terms. The House, he said, was at liberty to ask for a new reduced scal of pay for the future recruits.

The proposal was then withdrawn.

Mr. Kamat urged that the contribution of about Rs. 2,500 towards the maintenance of the Customs Recreation Club at Karachi, be omitted. He said the House had rejected last year a contribution in the case of a similar club in Bombay and should follow that example.

Mr. Innes pointed out that Government of India, being the employer of the largest labour, ought to set an example to private employers to look after the social welfare of their men. The Finance Member added that the contribution was very small and was not in fact extended to more than half a dozen such institutions in India.

Some other speakers followed who were either in favour or against the amendment which was eventualy put and rejected.

OVERTIME ALLOWANCES.

Mr. Kamat wanted ommission of the entire sum of eight lakhs provided for overtime and holiday allowance to the Customs Employees.

Mr. Joshi urged that it be reduced by half. They pointed out that it was a bad system which tempted employees to do little during the daily hours and to pile up work for getting overtime.

Mr. Innes defended the existing system which was most economical and elastic because at rush time employees worked overtime, thus saying the Government enormous expenditure which would have to be incurred in employing extra hands who would ordinarily have no work for the major portion of the year. Moreover Government got from the shippers compensation for the employment of their staff overtime.

Both motions for reduction were then negatived.

SIR VITHALDAS' MOTION.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey next moved for the reduction of Rs. 3,52,900 under Customs. He said his motion represented five per cent reduction in the total expenditure both votable and non-votable under Customs. The non-officials and particularly the Democrats desired that under all the heads five per cent reductions be caried thereby giving a clue to the proposed retrenchment committee as to the attitude of the House in this matter. He anticipated that by this means they would secure a reduction of about one and half crores.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the motion and observed that it was far better to leave it to the heads of the department to adjust the retrenchment themselves rather than the members should place their fingers on items where cuts were possible.

Mr. Innes said the House if it agreed to the motion under discussion would be putting the cart before the horse inasmuch as it would be effecting economies which it is expected from its Retrenchment Committee to recommend. He believed that the proper way of applying the economy axe was not ordinarily the same percentage of cuts indiscriminately. The retrenchment committee might find after examination that there was no ground for reduction in one head while there was place for about ten per cent. or more reduction in other departments. The Customs Department was the collector of the biggest revenues and its expenditure was only slightly over two per cent. of the revenue. Was it then reasonable to make reduction in such a paying department? He conscientiously believed that in this department any retrenchment would demoralise the service and would have a disastrous effect on the revenue.

Messrs. Rangachariar, Gour, Ramji, Sir Devapershad Sarbhadikari, and Dr. Nandlal all supported the five per cent cut. They pointed out that they did not expect the Retrenchment Committee would be able to recommend considerable reductions unless they issued a mandate by giving it a clue to the desire of the House. Government was at liberty to come to the House with supplementary grants if it found in any case that it could not pull on.

OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Mr, Rhodes, Mr, Spence, and Sir Montagu Webb, speaking with practical knowledge of trade, gave an idea to the House as to how the reduction would adversely affect the trade, Mr, Rhodes thought the motion was childish and unbusinesslike and Sir Montagu Webb opined that the existing staff was rather inadequate,

Sir Malcolm Hailey endorsed Mr. Innes's remarks that the consequence of reduction in the case of Customs would be disastrous, All agreed that there should be economy but he believed that indiscriminate reduction by use of force of their votes was not a reasonable solution They should not discourage the Retrenchment Committee which was the proper body for stating as to where the reduction was possible and where not, They had to differentiate between the purely earning and the purely administrative departments, Alluding to the suggestion of supplementary grants, Sir Malcolm Hailey emphatically declared that he would not be a party to a frankly dishonest method, If he knew he could not effect retrenchment under a particular head, he would not agree to a reduction therein, He warned the House against indiscriminate economy which would have a serious result of reducing revenue.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Munshi Ishwar Saran suggested that while the Government should effect the total reduction carried by the House, it should distribute that reduction over all the departments as it thought best and then it could come to the House with supplementary grants proposing to adjust their distribution of reduction.

The motion of Sir Vithaldas Thakersey was finally put and carried amidst applause by 63 votes to 34. The majority were made up of the Democrats and the Nationals.

Dr. Gour next moved that all demands be reduced by ten per cent.

On the objection raised by the Finance Member, the President ruled this motion out of order, as it could not be moved in that form. Because, the demand had to be put for vote one by one.

The reduced demand of Rs. 60,50,000 under Customs was then put to the House and carried, At two o'clock the House rose for lunch.

REDUCTION IN GRANTS

230 MOTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 13.

The Legislative Department has issued a heavy list, containing notices from non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, of no less than 230 motions for reduction in demands for grants, voting on which would be held for five consecutive days, commencing from to-morrow, (Tuesday).

Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Lal has given notice of amendments intended to do away with the proposals in the Finance Bill for imposing additional taxations in respect of salt, cotton, excise, machinery and postage.

At the meeting of the Council of State on Wednesday (15th instant), Sir Manockji Dadabhoy will move the following resolution regarding Mr. Montagu's resignation. "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to communicate to the Secretary of State for India the sense of deep regret felt by this Council at the resignation of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and its warm appreciation of his signal services to India generally and especially in connection with the Reforms to which this Council owes its existance.

C. P. COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 13.

The C. P. Legislative Council assembled at 11 o'clock. The demand under Irrigation Works was reduced by 4 lakhs. The whole day the Council was engaged in discussing the expenditure on General Administration. The discussion was not finished. It was announced that Sir G. M. Chitnavis, President of the Council, will accept only Rs. 2,000, instead of Rs. 3,000 per mensem in view of the financial stringency. Motions for reducin the salaries of the Ministers were with drawn as the House wished for a closure of the debate, it being decided to consider th question along with the general revision of salaries by the Retrenchment Committee.

Discussion on the retention of one Personal Assistant's post to the Commissioner, in spite of the Council's decision to abolish the Commissionership last, year, occupied a great part of the time and the post was reduced. Feeling with regard to the retention of Commissioners was keen. It was assured on behalf of the Government that the matter would be threshed out completely by the Committee. The provision of Rs. 75,000 as salaries to Extra Assistant Commissioners was reduced by the Council.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The recent speech of the Education Minister at the Bengal Council, discussing th educational policy of the Calcutta University, caused irritation among many members of the Senate. A meeting of that body was held this afternoon to conside the following resolution:—That the Senat records its opinion that under the Act thi body is the sole authority for outlinin educational policy of the University.

Before the discussion began, Sir Nilrata Sircar moved that a committee be appointe to draw up a statement in connection with the Minister's speech.

The Vice-Chancellor said recriminatio was unworthy of an academic body an it would be most undignified for the Senat to indicate any signs of irritation.

Sir Nilratan's resolution was carried.

BANGALORE MOSQUE CASE

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 13.

In the Cantonment Mosque case, before the District Magistrate, Peer Hydar Shah of the Khilafat party, was examined on Saturday. He deposed to having been leading the Friday prayers since the late Kazi's death, under the authority of th latter's will, and that he has been eve anxious to preserve perfect peace. Th pleader for the complainants at this stag intimated that the Peer was the author of of recent pamphlet exciting disaffectio and encouraging social boycott of loyal Moslems, but His Worship held the pamph let in question was irrelevant to the cas and posted further hearing to the 13th instant.

A FALSE ACCOUNT.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, March 14.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani interviewed regarding the "Englishman's" account of his conversation with Mahatma Gandhi at the Ahmedabad Congress in which he is reported to have opposed Mahatma Gandhi and said that the Muslims could never become friends of the Hindus; and also that at his instance 75 per cent Musalmans left the Pandal. He said: "The whole account is absolutely fictitious and baseless. I never had such a discussion with Mahatma Gandhi nor did I ever entertain ideas expressed therein. It appears to be the work of some mischief-maker who wants to create dissensions between the two communities. I completely disown every word of the said account."

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, the "Englishman" says: The belief has been general both in England and in this country that Mr. Gandhi, but for Mr Montagu would have been arrested long ago. Even Mr. Gandhi's followers wondered why Government delayed action so long.

The "Daily News" says:—Insult to the Prince has exasperated everybody and England has taken it as an insult. The ringleader, therefore, could not escape.

The "Empire" observes:—The step is incongruous at the present time. Its political inexpediency is a matter of opinion, but it is unfortunate that Government should miss the interesting stage of Non-Co-operation movement.

AT BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, March 14.

The arrest of Mr. Gandhi was received here with great calmness, as if the public were quite prepared for the news. The local vernacular daily "Aj" publishes the Bombay Government's Press Note regarding Mr. Gandhi's arrest and comments that when true and pious men like Mr. Gandhi are incarcerated, the prospect of early realisation of India's aims and aspirations becomes brighter. Further, it criticises the Government's policy of repression at the present moment, when the non-co-operators have suspended all activities as impolitic.

Yesterday evening, when the crowds had gathered at the *ghats* it being the "Holi" festival, there was no demonstration—only they exchanged greetings by shouting "Gandhi-ki-jai."

AT RANGOON

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 14.

The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest received here on Saturday, produced no demonstration of any kind.

The Burmese festival of Tabaung passed off quietly. No disturbance was reported and the experiment of the Burmese as Special Constables at the Pagoda, was apparently very successful.

The Holi festival was celebrated on Monday by the *durwan* class in the usual manner, without any disturbance.

AT JUBBULPORE

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, March 14.

The news o Mahatma Gandhi's arrest was received with great calmness in Jubbulpore on 12th instant, thoughf it was on everyone's lips throughout the city. In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Shyamsunder Bhargawa. Several speeches were delivered and appeals were made to fulfill the constructive programme of the Congress with perfect non-violence.

AT DRUG

A correspondent from Drug wires:—The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest being received, the traders in cloth and yarn in Drug town pledged themselves not to purchase foreign cloth and yarn any more. Perfect peace prevails here.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CONGRATULATES MAHATMA.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. held on the 14th instant.

This Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee thanks Mahatma Gandhi for his special message to the people of Bombay and begs to convey to him its deep sense of gratiude for his inspiring counsel and guidance and it further begs to assure him of its firm determination to carry out loyally the Bardoli constructive programme in its entirety.

2. This Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee congratulates Mr. Shankerlal Banker (Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) on the rare privilege of his arrest in association with Mahatma Gandhi and puts on record its deep appreciation of his quiet but untiring and selfless service in the cause of swarajya.

SWARAJYA SABHA'S CONGRATULATIONS

The Swarajya Sabha passed the following resolutions at its meeting on the 14th instant:—

The Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha (Bombay Branch) puts on record their appreciation of services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi as the President of the All-India Swarajya Sabha and assures him that it will faithfully endeavour to carry out the programme of work before it.

2. The Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha puts on record its deep appreciation of Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker (Secretary) for his valuable, generous and inspiring services and sacrifices in the cause of the Home Rule League and the Swarajya Sabha.

BALAGHAT CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHATMA

(Associated Press.)

BALAGHAT, March 14.

The public of Balaghat received the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest yesterday at 10 a.m. All festivities in connection with the "Holi" were stopped.

A public meeting held in the evening passed resolutions of greetings to Mr. Gandhi reiterating the resolutions of the Working Committee of the Congress.

RAILWAY STRIKE

AGENT'S ULTIMATUM

(Associated Press.)

TUNDLA, March 14.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received a telegram from the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, stating that the proposed settlement will also apply to certain railway employees already dismissed on account of the strike. They will be taken back if their vacancies are not alreday permanetly filled. Otherwise they will come under general terms of agreement. Further more in case of men taken on again the pay will be the same as when they left. The Agent adds the following ultimatum unless the terms of the agreement accepted within fortyeight hours, I shall consider the agreement cancelled and take drastic action as regards vacation of the railway quarters.

DERAILMENT ON O. & R. RY

(Associated Press.)

BAREILLY, March 14.

At 8-55 p.m. on the 13th March a serious damage to the railway line between the miles 225/24 and 226/22, between Teliya Khurd and Sandila station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The main line was caused through the derailment of six wagons running on 263 Up goods train due to the axle box of the leading vehicle running hot and breaking the permanent way, which was uprooted. Through communication has been interrupted and is likely to be restored within 24 hours. The passengers are being transhipped and diversion being laid.

BURMA REFORMS REPORT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

The "Pioneer" understands that the report on Burma Reforms will shortly be despatched to England.

The latest reports from Udaipur indicate that the trouble among the Bhils is subsided although advices have been received of insurgent activity at Kotrai.

It is understood the India Office despatch in regard to the security of pensions of the officers of Imperial Services has arrived in India and is not under consideration.

It is understood owing to the recommendation of the Geddes Committee and consequent increase in the number of the surplus officers on home establishment, further delay is likely to occur in dealing with the question of release of the surplus officers of the Indian Army.

SWAMI KUMARANAND ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

A message from Ajmeer dated 11th March, says Swami Kumaranand, Member of the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested here this morning, under section 124 A and 153 A I. P. C. under warrants from Agra and taken to Agra.

At Sutna a volunteer is said to have incited his audience to violence and murder and the Rewah States authorities promptly arrested some agitators.

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mrch 14.

The weather depression has given nearly general rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the northwest Frontier Province and is passing away eastwards. Elsewhere the weeather has been dry. The chief amounts:—Sonamarg one inch, Dras two, Skardu and Drosh a quarter each.

Forecast:—Decrease in Kashmir.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST "SERVANT."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Kidd, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged the Editor and Printer of the "Servant" with defamation by publishing a statement to the effect that while the police were breaking up a prohibited meeting, Mr. Kidd assaulted a woman named Hemnalini Ghose.

Three Indian Witnesses who were stated to be literary men examined by the Public Prosecutor, said that on reading the allegations made against Mr. Kidd in the issues of the "Servant" of 20th and 23rd January, he (Mr. Kidd) was lowered in their estimation. Charges were framed on two counts against each of the accused under section 500 I. P. C. The accused pleaded not guilty." The case was adjourned to 20th instant.

UNREST AMONG BHILS.

POLICE IN PURSUIT OF MOTILAL

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 14.

A communique states:—

After his collision with the Mewar Bhil Corps Motilal was reported to have fled in the direction of Idar. When last heard of he was healing for Posina in the north of Idar state with a following of 40 Bhils a party of police was in pursuit. The attitude of the Bhils at Kotra in Mewar some 10 mile east of Posina is said to be menacing, but the detachment of the Bhil corps at Kotra has been reinforced.

THE CAMBRIDGE SPEECH.

(Continued from previous page.)

of Lord Curzon's attitude must be fully verified and if correct then Lord Curzon was obviously a party to the evasion of collective Cabinet responsibility, if not to the actual publication of the telegram. Lord Curzon should authorise Mr. Montagu, says that paper, to publish the letter and clear up the position. The "Daily Mail" says the House of Commons should insist on the publication of Lord Curzon's letter. There is at present no reason whatever why Lord Reading should resign indeed his resignation now would be disastrous. The "Westminster Gazette" says that if the hot and cold methods characterising the present Coalition Government are to be applied to India by Mr. Montagu's successor there may arise immediate danger of our losing India altogether.

MR. MONTAGU.

TO GO FOR LONG HOLIDAY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 13.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 14.

Mr. Montagu has returned to London from Cambridge. Interviewed, he said he was going for a long holiday, after which he would return to Parliament to support the Coalition when he thought it right to do so. It rested with Lord Curzon, he added, to publish Lord Curzon's letter to him, but if the letter was published, then Mr. Montagu's telegram to the Indian Government ought to be published simultaneously. Government, however would not publish the telegram.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Recd. 0-30 p.m., Mar. 14.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH."

The "Daily Telegraph," commenting in a leading article, to-day, on Mr. Montagu's speech at Cambridge says his assurances with regard to the ultimate trimph of his policy are, unhappily, contradicted flatly, by the daily tale of events. Nubody in his senses can doubt that a real tempest is blowing in India, and the policy of the India Office and the Indian Government in condoning inflammatory agitation, has been carried far beyond the bounds of prudent toleration. "There is, and can be, no intention of altering the general lines of British policy in regard to the association of Indians with the British, in the work of governing their own country. A changes we expect to see is in the attitude of the Indian Government to sedition-mongers and we hope the arrest of Mr. Gandhi will be followed by the arrest of the notorious troublers of peace."

"DAILY NEWS."

The "Daily News" says: We hear disturbing rumours, from Downing Street, of the new policy of resolute rule in India. If this means merely an intention to suppress disorder, firmly, the action must be judged solely on its merits; but if it means an open reversal of the policy of appeasement and goodwill, pursued by Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading, as consistently as they were allowed to maintain it, we may soon be faced with a crisis greater than that of 1857. Government has already made a serious mistake by its failure to speed up the reform, and the abandonment of progress altogether and the substitution, by a ruthless campaign of military suppression, will be a blunder worse than crime."

"MORNING POST."

The "Morning Post": The motive of Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading was to throw the blame for the state of India on to the shoulders of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. The Government's Near East policy has very little to do with the terrible state of India, which is chiefly due to Mr. Montagu's own policy of breaking and discrediting loyal servants and releasing and patronising agitators and rebels, thereby weakening the system of government.

APPRECIATION OF MR. MONTAGU'S WORK

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 14.

Sir Hormusji Wadya, President, the Deccan Sabha has cabled to Mr. Montagu and the Premier the following resolution passed by the Council of the Sabha, on the 13th instant:—The Council of the Deccan Sabha deplores your resignation at this grave juncture and feels it its duty to record their very high appreciation of and profound gratitude for your great work as the State Secretary for India despite unusual discouragement and difficulties due to the Extremists on both sides in England and in India. The Council fully trusts you will continue your sympathy and service in India's true interests. The Council strongly protests against the attitude of the British Cabinet in forcing Mr. Montagu to resign.

The Council of the Sabha has also passed a resolution entering a most emphatic protest against the increase in salt-duty and that in excise, duty on cloth, increases in tax on machinery and third class railway fares.

The protest has been communicated to Sir Malcolm Hailey.

The Secretary, Railway Passengers Association, Calcutta, says the lot of daily passengers is miserable, owing to the drastic reduction of suburban trains. These trains used to carry daily both ways about thirty-thousand passengers.

A fire broke out on Saturday night on the "City of York" lying in Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta. The vessel was due to sail that night with 180 passengers. The fire originated in No. 3 hold containing tea, jute etc. It was brought under control in a couple of hourse Damage is not known.

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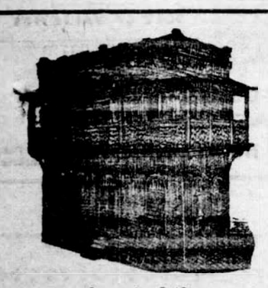

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ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE IN KARIMGUNJ.

PEOPLE TO BEAR COST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

Proclamation by the Government of Assam, published in an Assam Gazette Extraordinary, states:—Owing to the conduct of certain inhabitants of Wards (1) and (2) of the Karimgunj Municipality, in the district of Sylhet, it is expedient to increase the number of police employed in the Karimgunj Thana by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered in the said area at the cost of inhabitants and to direct that proclamation shall remain in force for three months from the date of entertainment of the additional force.

WORKING OF THE PRESS ACT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE, March 5.

Though the knell of the Press Act has already been sounded, yet it seems that the Punjab Government is anxious to make hay while the sun shines, and make use of the obnoxious provisions of the Press Act as long as it clings to life. Once again the securities of "Bande Mataram," "Siyasat," and "Zamindar" have been forfeited and another stumbling block thrown in the way of their progress. One of the presses whose securities were recently forfeited, was sold to a gentleman who as a new proprietor filed a declaration before the Lahore District Magistrate. The Magistrate asked for a security of Rs. 10,000 in the first instance on the ground that the first security of the press had been forfeited. The Keeper of the press pleaded that the press had changed hands and at worst the case fell under S. 3 (1) and not S. 5 of the Press Act, and, therefore, the highest amount that could be demanded by way of security could not be more than Rs. 2,000. But all in vain, the machines and other constituent parts of the Press were the same and for this reason they could not be allowed to work until a huge sum was deposited as a security for their good conduct in the future. There is no such provision in the whole of the Press Act which condemns the inanimate mass of things and parts known as "the Press".

PRESS ACT APPEAL.

Most of the illegalities and irregularities which are committed by the executive are committed under an idea of security that the Proprietors of Presses or Publishers of Newspapers against which orders of forfeiture are passed, would not go to the law courts to question the legality of the action taken. But now the Keeper of the "Prakash Steam Press" has disturbed this security by making an application in the High Court to set aside the order for forfeiture of its security by the Panjab Government on the ground that the matter complained of in the order is not of the nature described in S. 4 (1) of the Press Act. A special bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Martineau and Mr. Justice Scott Smith will hear the appeal in the 3rd week of April. The proceedings in the Court will be watched by the public with some interest.

THE NANKANA APPEAL.

The readers are aware that in the month of February last year when a band of Akali Sikhs went to Nankana Sahib shrine the birthplace of Baba Nanak, to pay their respects according to some, and to take forcible possession of the Gurdwara according to others, they were brutally attacked and about 125 of them murdered in cold blood and burnt alive or half-dead. Mahant Narain Das an hereditary incumbent of the Gurdawara was believed to be the chief culprit and director of the terrible drama. He along with several of his associates was sentenced to death by Mr. A. Campbell, special Sessions Judge, Lahore. An appeal was preferred in the High Court before Mr. Justice Scott Smith and Mr. Justice Boardway, and Sayyed Hassan Imam defended the Mahant. Now judgment has been pronounced and out of about thirty persons involved, convictions against six have been upheld and all the rest have been acquitted. Mahant Narain Das, Iagat Singh and Balak Ram have been sentenced to transporation for life. Hari Nath, Ranjha and Rahina get death sentences; Surain Singh, Atma Ram, Nur Saddin and Qadir who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge have been acquitted. Six others who were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge have also been acquitted. All the Pathan accused have been acquitted.

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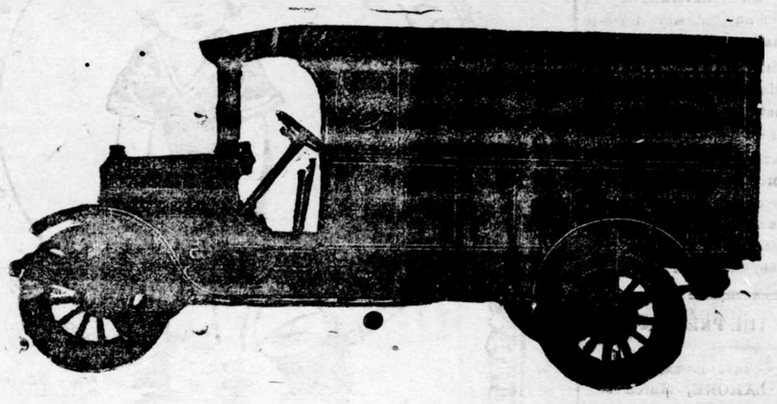

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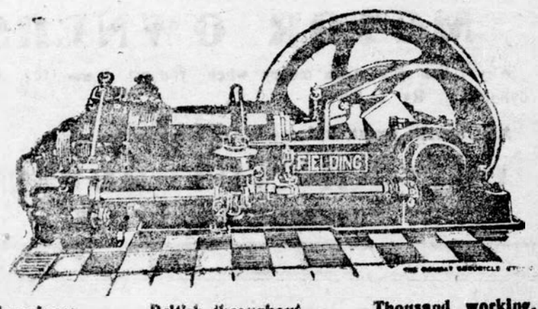

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